Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 1, 1844.

The people of Wisconsin have voted against the formation of a State government.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—A fire lately took place at Providence, R. I., which destroyed the Dorrance street Theatre, the Microscope of Dr. Lardner, and the Planetarium of Mr. Russel. Dr. Lardner's valuable paintings, views and diagrams, were all consumed. The loss of the Planetarium and apparatus belonging to Dr. Lardner, a part of which cannot be replaced, is stated at $20 000. The Planetarium was insured for $8,000. The ball on the spire of the Pine street Baptist Church, about 130 feet in height caught after the fire had nearly burnt out in the T eatre, and for a while fears were entertained that the Church would be destroyed.

EARTHQUAKE IN WESTERN NEW YORK.—On Tuesday morning last a very perceptible shock of an earthquake was experienced in the towns of Alden, Albion, Alexander, Attica, Batavia, Bethany, Darien and Elba, in New York.

Mr. Follett, assistant postmaster at Batavia, says the shock was felt there at 7 minutes past 8, and lasted about two seconds. A gentleman from Elba estimates the shock in that place at half a mi te, and describes it as hard enough to jir open several doors. It came apparently from the Southwest and passed to the Northeast.

SHIPS BURNT!—The ship Mary Kingsland, of New York, was totally consumed by fire on the 19th in tant, whilst lying at New Orleans taking in cotton for Liverpool. She had on board over 1700 bs des when the fire broke out in the hold. Every exertion was made to extinguish the flames, but in vain. The Mary K was a fine ship of 797 tons burthen, and belonged three fourths to the Messrs. Kingsland, of New York, and the remaining fourth to her commander, Capt. Wear. The loss is set down at $120,000. Part of the cotton was insured in Liverpool. The New York owners are supposed to be insured, but the Captain's interest was entirely unprotected.

Late accounts from Florida state that the schooner Hudson, Capt. Miller, of New York, and recently from Washington, D. C., was driven ou of the harbor of Key West on the 4th instant, and is supposed to be lost with all on board, viz. Ambrose Cooper, passenger, from St. Augustine; Jas. Mil er, the Captain, of New Orleans; William Hellard, mate, of the Eastern Shore of Virginia; John Saunders, Englishman, and Andy Thompson, Norwegian' crew and owners.

Some of the convicts in the penitentiary at Wetumpka, Alabama, fired that building on the 14th instant, with the hope of making their escape. No escapes, however, took place, but the loss sustained in the destruction of several of the shops and their contents is estimated at from $20,0 0 to $40,000.

CONSISTENCY.—When Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, was nominated for member of Congress, the Abolitionists were called upon not to vote for him, for it would be a sacrifice of principle. The same course was adopted by the Abolitionists of Vermont in respect to Mr. Shade, and of Massachusetts in respect to John Quincy Adams. James G. Birney denounced the venerable sage and patriot of Quincy, as an enemy to human freedom, and said that he had done more injury to the abolition cause than any man living. Now this same Mr Birney, who advised not to vote for Giddings, or Shade, or Adams because they were nominat d by the Whigs, is the Locofoco candidate for representative from Saginaw county to the Legislature of Michi an. Now applying his own reasoning to his own case, how can the Aboitionists of Saginaw support him? How, too, can the Abolitionists of the Union support him for President? Has he not eaten his own words? Or has he such an itching for office that he is willing to run for one to which he has no hope of being elected, and ready to take a nomination from any party for any place from President down to hog reeve, if by chance he may only get an office?—*Troy Whig.*

From the Morgantown (Va.) Journal.

HON ANDREW STEWART.—We are sure that more heartfelt joy and unbounded gratification could not be manifested by the constituents of this distinguished statesman than were exhibited by the Whigs of Morgantown on the reception of the news of his re election. Our town was in an uproar, and soon a night parade was determined upon. Accordingly, just after dark, a procession was formed on High street, with torchlights and transparencies.—The music was often interrupted by the loud and oft-repeated calls of "Three cheers for Andy Stewart." Every valve was then opened to its fullest extent, when such a roar of voices poured forth as shook to the very foundations the darkened residences of the Locofocos. The procession halted at the residence of P. S. Ruter, Esq., who soon made his appearance upon the pavement, and delivered a short pertinent speech. It then proceeded to the dwelling of the Hon. E. C. Wilson, who, in response to the call of the company, made a few remarks. He had just returned from a visit to Pennsylvania, where he had witnessed the extraordinary conflict for Governor. He presumed Mr. Markle was defeated by a small majority, but gave the best assurances that in November she would be found true to her interests on the side of Mr. Clay. He said the tariff question was the grand theme of discussion there, and the one upon which they depended for success. If the Polk party had had common honesty to confess their real antitariff doctrines, he thought a different result would have been brought about at this contest; but the general belief of an indentity of opinion upon a protective tariff between Gen. Markle and Mr. Shunk was what secured the election of the latter. In the approaching Presidential election, such a delusion, he thought, could not be palmed on the people.

After listening to some other remarks from gentlemen in town, the crowd quietly dispersed to their respective homes, each and every one appearing to be highly delighted with his evening's occupation.

RAIL ROADS IN ENGLAND.—Canals are getting entirely out of vogue in England, and although the country is penetrated in all directions with these lines of artificial navigation, they are now considered as entirely inadequate to furnish the facilities for travel and transportation which are afforded by Rail Roads. The Liverpool Times of the 2th instant, just received by the steamer Great Western, says—

One of the most remarkable features of the day is the speculation which is now going forward in new railway projects, and of the number and extent of these projects, the crowded columns of the London and country papers afford daily evidence. It has been stated by persons practically acquainted with the subject, that the railway acts obtained from the Legislature during the last session of Parliament will require for the completion of the undertakings within a trifle of £12,000,000—$60,000,000; but if all the parties who propose going to Parliament in the next session, succeed, at least six times that amount of money will be abstracted from the ordinary channels of trade!

The Synod of New Jersey, embracing seven Presbyteries, and extending over portions of New York and Pennsylvania, met at New Brunswick last week,—John Dorrance, of Wilkesbarre, presiding. The narrative gave a gratifying account of the condition of the churches. During the session addresses were made by several clergymen and laymen. As an evidence of the peace and harmony pervading the seven Presbyteries which compose the Synod, the New York Observer says there was not a complaint or appeal from any of them, nor has there been for years that are passed.—*Phila. American.*

COTTON FACTORY WANTED AT VICKSBURG.—We copy the following from the Vicksburg Whig of the 12th inst:

Encouragement to Manufacturers.—We are authorized by five planters in Warren county to state, that they will give the following premium to any man, or company of men, who will establish and put in operation, a cotton factory in the city of Vicksburgh, for the manufacture of coarse cotton. These planters deeming the principle of home manufacture essentially necessary to the well being of the South, offer to give, as a bonus, to the enterprising person who will commence it, *ninety-five* bales of cotton each year for *five years to come*, and to purchase all the cotton goods necessary for the use of their plantations from the same factory.

GREAT ROBBERY IN NEWARK.—The office of Dougherty, Dickinson & Co. in Newark, was robbed on Friday evening of notes to the amount of nearly $5000, checks to about $1,000, and bonds and mortgages worth about $4,000 more. Payment of the notes and checks has been stopped, and a reward of $150 offered for the detection of the robbers. Burglaries have become somewhat too frequent in Newark of late.

Since the above was written, we hear that the robber was apprehended in this city on Saturday, and immediately conveyed to Newark. He is a foreigner who has been but a few months in the country—fortunately not quite long enough to make him one of "the sovereigns"—*N. Y. American.*

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—We mentioned yesterday that the fiftieth anniversary of this Society was recently celebrated in England as the "jubilee" of the Society. In mentioning the names of some of those who took part in the proceedings we omitted the name of the venerable William Jay, of Bath. That Rev gentleman, now in his seventy sixth year, and one of the founders of the Society, preached at Surry Chapel, in which he preached more than fifty six years ago. His text was a single sentence, "*Ebenezer*," on which he preached nearly two hours to a large and attentive audience. The Rev. Mr Raffles, of Liverpool, preached in another chapel, also from a single sentence, "*Forward.*"—N. Y. *Com. Adv.*

THE BOOKSELLERS TO JANE PORTER.—We just hear that the indefatigable Original, who has had a part in so many good enterprizes in this city and elsewhere, has in his hands a subscription paper, headed by his Honor the Mayor, for the purpose of presenting in the name of the bookselling craft, a *Gold Inkstand* to *Jane Porter.* This admirable writer is now in her 80th year, and such a tribute from the booksellers of a land just emerging into independence when she first won the public ear, cannot fail to gratify her, while it attests their good taste and good feeling.—*N. Y. Amer.*

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN ITEMS.

TAHITI.—The squabble between the French and the natives at Tahiti, involving as it does, the English at that Island, and embroiling the Governments of both countries, has become still farther complicated by the intelligence which has come to hand this week. It appears that the Hazard arrived off the reef at Papeeti the 7th May, when a boat was ordered on shore with four hands, Dr. Veech, and Lieut. Rose in command and in charge of the despatches to Lieut. Hunt of the Basilisk, who had assumed the official duties of British Consul, and after remaining on shore a quarter of an hour, and when about 100 yards from the pier, on returning to the Hazard, crusing off and on, outside the reef, the boat was hailed from an armed barge belonging to the French frigate La Charte, and was ordered by the officer to the "Maison," (the house of the Admiral,) or to the frigate, to either which he pointed; but Lieut. Rose turned his boat round, and proceeded for the pier, in order to get an explanation from Lieut Hunt, as to what was required. On arriving alongside the wharf, Lieut. Rose said he would neither proceed to the "Maison" nor to the frigate, or any where else, at the bidding of French authority. He was then ordered to get out of his boat into the barge, which he did, at the same moment he directed the British man-of-war ensign and pendant to be hauled down, and unbuckling his sword he delivered it to the officer; the barge then proceeded toward the French frigate La Charte, towing the gig of the Hazard.—On getting alongside, Lieut Rose was directed to go on board; his crew remaining in their boat.—A long consultation ensued, and after being on board the frigate two hours and a half, the sword was delivered up to Lieut Rose, and he was told that he might go on boord his own vessel. He demanded an explanation and an apology; but was replied to that there was "no apology." "No communication was allowed with the shore."—Lieut Rose was then despatched home by his superior to make a representation of the circumstance to the British Government, and has now arrived. Queen Pomar and her husband were on board the Basilisk. Upwards of a hundred Europeans had, it is stated, enlisted under the Tahitian banner, and amongst them some gunners' mates.

The vessel having on board the Roman Catholic Bishop, the nuns, and others, which sailed some time ago from Brest for the Sandwich Islands, had not arrived at the date of the last accounts. Rumors prevail in the South Seas that she had foundered off Cape Horn.

The Augsburg Gazette mentions the probability of a matrimonial alliance between Prince George of Cambridge and the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia—one of the results of the late journey to England of the Rusian Czar. The young Prince is heir presumitve to the crown of Hanover.

General Uminski, who took so distinguished a part in the late Polish insurrection, attempted to commit suicide last month at Spa, where he has been residing some time in great poverty. Being arrested for a trifling debt, he opened a vein in each arm, and had almost bled to death when discovered.

THREE BISHOPS CONSECRATED.—On Saturday morning last, the ceremony of consecrating three Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was solemnized at St. Peter's Church, in this city.—The services commenced at half past 10 o clock, and a large congregation was in attendance.

The morning service was read by the Rev. Dr. Dorr, of Chirst Church assisted by the Rev. Dr. Clay who read the lessons. Part of the 148th Psalm, and the 107th Hymn were sung.

The consecration sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Eiloitt, Bishop of Georgia.

The Rt. Rev. Prelate took his text from the 54th chapter of Isaiah—2nd and 3rd verses.

"Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thy habitations: spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes."

"For thou shalt brake forth on the right hand and on the left, and thy seed shall inherit the Gentiles, and make the desolate cities to be inhabited."

The discourse was eloquent, impressive, sound in doctrine and very appropriate to the occasion.

The office of consecration was then read by the venerable Bishop Chase, and the following Bishops were consecrated:

The Rev. W. J. Boone, as Bishop to the station at Amoy, China.

The RevHoratio Southgate, Bishops to the station in the dominions of the Sultan of Turkey

The Rev. G W Freeman, Bishop of Arkansas, having the supervision of the Indian Territory and the Republic of Texas.

After the consecration, the Holy Sacrement of the Lord's Supper was administered—several of the Bishops officiating.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Chase.

A large number of the bishops and clergy were present, and the scene and services were both solemn and interesting.

The Rev. Dr. G'ennie, the bishop elect to the Western coast of Africa, could not be consecrated at the same time, as he had not received the notification of his election.—Phila. Inq.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.—The company owning this road has just made a report from which we learn that the indebtedness of the Company amounts to $597,072 00 exclusive of $33,000 due for interest making, together, the sum of $630,000. Of this sum the holders of $505,072 have either settled or agreed to settle on the terms proposed by the Company, or have their debt secured to the personal property of the Company in a manner which will occasion no embarrasments to the operations of the road; and there is every reason to believe that the balance will be settled on equally favorable terms.

The number of shares of the capital stock of the Company now outstanding is 15,845, upon which there has been paid the sum of $1,498-693, 65.

On the 2d April, 1844, the Board of Directors adopted a resolution calling for an instalment to be paid on or before the 20th May last, of five dollars a share on all stock of the company, whereon payments already made did not exceed fifteen dollars per share, under the penalty of forfeiture of said stock, and of all previous payments thereon, as provided in the charter of the company. In default of compliance with such call, 4, 290 shares were forfeited, upon which payments had made of $18,296 96-100

The road has shared in common with all others in the general prosperity, and the estimates of receipts by the officers have been greatly exceeded. The estimate of February, 18 4, for the year, was $46,000, instead of which we have $58,678 for the year which ended Sept. 30th, 1844, and this, too, with an amount of cars and motive power far les than the actual business of the Road required,

The nett earnings of the Road for the three latt years has been as follows:—1842, $31, 224; 1843, $43,815; 1844, $58,678. This last amount it will be seen, shows an increase of 25 per sent, on the estimate for the year ending September 30th.

The Superintendent reports that the latter amount would have been considerably larger, if the road had been equipped with the engines and cars necessary to do the business offering, and to perform it with the greatest economy. By his report it appears that if such had been the case, the receipts during the past year would have been increased $10,000, and the expenses diminished $2,000. There is therefore reason to believe that when the company is fully relieved from its straitened circumstances, and enabled to use its present road to the greatest advantage, it will be in the receipt of a nett revenue of at last $75,000 per annum.—[Phila. Sun.

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 2, 1844.

☞ In the absence of any important news, we do not know that our readers would have been gratified with anything more than with the address of M. M. Noah, Esq., in another column. We read it with deep interest.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION.

1844

	GOVERNOR.		PRESIDENT.		
	Markle	Shunk	Clay	Polk	Birney
1st Ward, Pittsburgh	423	245	430	244	00
2d Ward, Pittsburgh	357	201	374	192	18
3d Ward, Pittsburgh	442	432	458	437	26
4th Ward, Pittsburgh	371	216	425	249	23
5th Ward, Pittsburgh	308	387	419	190	19
1st Ward, Allegheny	305	153	331	141	29
2d Ward, Allegheny	184	96	157	93	25
3d Ward, Allegheny	208	167	127		
4th Ward, Allegheny	390	248	379	236	43
Birmingham Bor.	160	145	165	131	00
Lawrenceville	62	74		17	
Manchester	59	62	63	62	00
Sharpsburgh	63	28	56	26	8
Pitt township	461	334	469	326	33
Peebles	292	116	285	106	3
Wilkins	207	171	178		
Plum	266	169	198	168	11
Versailles	153	157	125	128	4
Elizabeth	429	254	416	244	14
Jefferson	214	115	202	118	5
Mifflin	143	139	113	126	8
Up. St. Clair	183	162	181	159	6
Lo. St. Clair	300	300	325	263	11
Baldwin	143	74	136	71	1
Robinson	152	143	128	139	00
Fayette	229	226	218	229	11
Findlay	99	159	100	160	13
Moon	65	164	68	167	4
Ohio	186	94	185	94	00
Franklin	81	96	71	88	00
Reserve	78	62	77	51	7
Ross	148	117	141	109	00
Pine	143	128	142	124	10
West Deer	166	34	167	29	18
East Deer	260	196	244	186	16
Indiana	222	149	213	169	8
	8105	5863	7706	5427	000
	5863		5427		

Markle's maj. 2242 Clay's maj. 2369

Vermont—Election of a U. S. Senator.

The Legislature of Vermont, after a protracted struggle, on Thursday last week, re-elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years from the 4th of March next, the present incumbent, Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, of Middleburg.

GREAT FIRE IN CINCINATTI.—The Cincinnatti Atlas of Monday last contains the following account of a fire which took place in that city on Sunday morning last.

"The large Warehouse occupied by C. & L. Fletcher, for the Produce business, and the two small buildings adjoining, one occupied or many years as a Bakery by R. Merrill, and he other for dressing Burr Millstones, were otally destroyed. The flames originated in rear of Messrs Fletcher's store, where there had been no fire for many days, and from several circumstances, it is thought it must have been the work of an incendiary. The lock of the safe had apparently been picked, though it had not been opened. It contained about $100 in cash, and many valuable papers.

The stock in the store was lighter than it had been for several years, some 1500 bbls of Whiskey having been shipped from it on Flatboats during the week. Between 200 and 300 bbls Whiskey, a moderate stock of Flour and Groceries, and a large Rectifying apparatus were the principle things destroyed, not exceeding in value, probably, $3000; all insured. The warehouse was owned by Judge Walker, and it was also insured.

The Fire Department was promptly on hand, as usual, and labored assiduously to prevent the extension of the fire.

We regret to add that Mr. Merrill was seriously if not dangerously wounded, by the falling of the walls of the warehouse.

ARKANSAS.—We have returns, mostly unofficial, from the following named counties, viz: Pulaski, Conway, Hempstead, Johnson, Pope, Hot Springs, Saline. These give, according to the Little Rock Gazette, (Dem.) a net majority of 390 for the regular Democratic candidate for Governor, and 488 for the Democratic candidate for Congress. The whole vote of the "irregular" candidate in the seven counties is 215. The Picayune of yesterday published reports from Clark, Bradley, Jefferson, Desha, Chicot, showing an aggregate Whig majority of 321. If these be correct, the Democratic majority, (leaving out the irregular candidate) is, in all the counties heard from, 69. The The counties above named gave in 1840 a small Whig majority, yet Van Buren received the vote of the State by 1,606 majority. It is a safe inference, therefore, that the Democratic candidates, both for Governor and Congress prevailed at the late election.—*N. O. Bulletin Oct.* 21.

From the N. Y. Express Oct 29.

Judge Noah's Lecture on the Restoration of the Jews.

The Tabernacle, in Broadway, was well filled last evening, notwithstanding the extremely inclement state of the weather to hear the long promised lecture of Mr. Noah, on the restoration of the Jews.

A very fine choir commenced the exercises with the following hymn, most admirably executed.

"Jerusalem! my glorious home!
Name ever dear to me!
When shall my labors have an end,
In joy and peace, in thee?
Oh! when, thou city of my God,
Shall I thy Courts ascend,
Where Congregations ne'er break up,
And Sabbaths have no end?

"There happier bowers than Eden's bloom,
Nor sin nor sorrow know;
Bless'd seats! through rude and stormy scenes,
I onward press to you!
Why should I shrink at pain and wo,
Or feel at death dismay?
I've Canaan's goodly land in view,
And realms of endless day."

Mr. Noah said that he had long been anxious for an opportunity of appearing before his countrymen and fellow citizens in behalf of a venerable people, whose history and extraordinary sufferings had filled the world with awe and astonishment, to ask that justice should be done to their motives and character, and every possible aid extended towards them in accomplishing the fulfilment of their destiny, and restoring them to the land of their forefathers. He asked where could the work of regeneration commence with a better prospect of success than in a free country and a liberal government—where could we plead the cause of the children of Israel with greater confidence than in the cradle of American Liberty—where ask for toleration and kindness for the seed of Abraham if we find it not among the descendants of the pilgrims. Mr. Noah referred to the aid which had been extended by this country to South America—to the Greeks—to the cause of Africa—to the Indians—and if those nations had claims on our sympathies, how much more powerful, he thought, were the claims of that beloved people on whom God had conferred so many signal blessings. He then proceeded to take a brief view of the history of the Jews from the time of Abraham down to the capture of Jerusalem by Pompey, and then he referred to the birth of our Saviour, and the extraordinary events occurring at that period. As there is peculiar interest in his view of that remarkable and providential occurrence, we transcribe from our notes his remarks on that advent.

To comprehend and fully understand the peculiar situation in which the Jewish people were placed at that important crisis, we must endeavor, if possible, to place ourselves in their position. A nation once powerful, rich and happy, prosperous and independent, the conquerors of every neighboring power, living in the midst of luxury and civilization, enjoying a happy and equitable code of laws, with wise kings, gallant warriors, a pious priesthood, and great national prosperity, suddenly assailed by powerful Pagan nations, allured by a love of gold, and tempted by the hope of plunder, contending year after year against fearful odds; their enemy strengthened by fresh levies, while their own resources were exhausted, finding themselves at length gradually sinking, a weak, decayed, defeated power; the once glorious and famed people, abandoned by hope, and almost deserted by Providence, their Temple, their pride and glory, wrested from them, and the beams of the setting sun falling on the helmet of the Roman Centurion keeping guard near the Holy of Holies!

In this distracted position, and at this period of unexampled calamity, Jesus of Nazareth found the Jews at the commencement of his ministry.

Corruption, the natural consequence of great misfortune, had crept in amongst them; a portion of the priesthood forgot the obligations due to their high order, hypocrisy and intrigue, had reached the high places, and Jesus appeared amongst them the most resolute of Reformers.

Denouncing the Priests and Pharisees, preaching against hypocrisy and vice, prophesying the downfall of the nation, and thus attracting followers and apostles by his extraordinary and gifted powers, he became formidable by his decision of character, his unceremonious expression of opinion, and the withering nature of his rebuke; he preached at all times and at all places, in and out of the temple, with an eloquence such as no mortal has since possessed, and to give the most powerful and absorbing interest to his mission, he proclaimed himself Son of God, and declared himself ordained by the most high, to save a benighted and suffering people as their Savior and Redeemer. The Jews were amazed, perplexed and bewildered at all they saw and heard—They knew Jesus from his birth; he was their neighbor, they knew his father Joseph, and Mary his mother, his brothers, James and Judas; he was in constant intercourse with his brethren in their domestic relations, and surrounded by their household gods; they remembered him a boy, disputing, as was the custom, most learnedly with the doctors in the temple; as a man pursuing to the age of thirty, the modest and laborious calling of his profession; and yet he proclaimed himself the Son of God, and performed most wonderful miracles, was surrounded by a number of disciples, poor, but extraordinary gifted men, who sustained his doctrines, and had an abiding faith in his mission; he gathered strength and followers as he progressed; he denounced the whole nation, and prophecied its destruction, with their altars and temples; he preached against whole cities and proscribed their leaders with a force, which even at this day would shake our social systems. The Jews became alarmed at his increasing power and influence, and the Sanhedrim resolved to become his accuser, and bring him to trial under the law as laid down in the 13th of Duteronomy.

In reflecting deeply on all the circumstances of this, the most remarkable trial and judgment in history, I am convinced from the whole tenor of the proceedings, that the arrest, trial and condemnation of Jesus of Nazareth, was conceived and executed under a decided panic. That he proclaimed himself Son of God, that he declared he had been delegated from the Father to enter upon his mediatorial character, that he was a prophet; and the promised Messiah, was understood and admitted by all his friends and disciples, but still it has appeared to me throughout that there was not sufficient testimony to come under the special and distinct provisions of the law. The parables and figures of the Hebrew language, and the oriental mode of expression, frequently cloud and embarrass the real meaning intended to be conveyed. Jesus uniformly acknowledged the unity and omnipotence of God. To him he prayed as our Father in Heaven, whose name was hallowed, whose will was to be executed on earth; he disclaimed any intention to alter the Mosaic law; but confirmed and observed every part of it. The title of God was a title of power and dominion, and frequently was conferred by the Almighty himself on earthly rulers. "See I have made thee a God to Pharoah" as God supreme said to Moses;—Son of God, was a title frequently conferred on those of distinguished piety and learning, and on those possessing the emanations of the divinity, and this tide the Apostles themselves carry out in their writings.

"The Son," "My Son" not the Father; the humanity, not the divinity, the Image of the invisible God, not the invisible God himself; and as Paul said, there is one God and one mediator between God and man. Could the Almighty delegate a mediatorial character to any one on earth? who can doubt it—God said to Moses see, "Behold I send an Angel before thee to keep thee in the way; provoke him not for he will not pardon your transgressions for my name is in him; my spirit is in him." It was not therefore altogether on the charge of Jesus having called himself Son of God, that the Sanhedrim accused and condemned him; political considerations, mingled themselves and in a measure controlled the decision of the Council, and this is demonstrable from the declaration of Caiphas himself, as stated in the Gospel—"Better that one man should die, than the nation should be destroyed."

It was the sedition, and not altogether the blasphemy, the terror and apprehension of political overthrow, which led to conviction, and this political and national characteristic was maintained throughout; it was that consideration which induced the Jews to urge upon Pilate a confirmation of the sentence. It was the charge of assuming the prerogatives of Cæsar, not the name of the Divinity, which overcame the well founded objections of the Roman Governor, and crucifixion itself was a Roman, and not a Jewish punishment. The opprobrious insults heaped upon the master, came from Roman soldiers, and that mixed rabble, which even in our day desecrate all that is held sacred.

I place these most absorbing events before you, my countrymen, not to contrast things sacred with those which are profane, but that you should understand the exact position of the Jews at that time; painful situation, their prostrate condition, their timidity, their hesitation, without even a ray of hope; a people so venerable for their antiquity, so beloved and protected for their fidelity, on the very threshhold of political destruction.

It is not my duty to condemn the course of our ancestors, nor yet to justify the measures they adopted in that dire extremity; but if there are mitigating circumstances, I am bound by the highest considerations which a love of truth and justice dictates, to spread them before you, at the same time, to protest against any entailing upon us, the responsibility of acts committed eighteen hundred years ago by our fathers, and thus transmit to untold generations, the anger and hatred of a faith, erroneously taught to believe us the aggressors.

The Jews, my friends, were but the instruments of a higher power, and in rejecting Jesus of Nazareth, we have a great and overwhelming evidence of the infinite wisdom of the Almighty. Had they acknowledged him as their Messiah at that fearful crisis, the whole nation would have been gradually sunk under the Roman yoke, and we should have had at this day Paganism and Idolatry, with all their train of terrible evils, and darkness and desolation would have spread over the earth. But the death of Jesus was the birth of Christianity; the Gentile Church sprang from the ruins which surrounded its primitive existence; its march was onward, beset with darkness and difficulties, with oppression and persecution until the Sun of the Reformation rose upon it, dissipating the clouds of darkness which had obscured its beauties, and it shone forth with a liberal and tolerant brightness, such as the Great Master had originally designed it. Had not that event occurred how would you have been saved from your sins? The Jews in this did nothing but what God himself ordained, for you will find it written in the Acts of the Apostles—"And now brethren I know that through ignorance ye did it, did also your rulers!"

While the Almighty raised up, enlarged and extended the Gentile Church, gave it power and dominion, he threw the mantle of his divine protection over his chosen people, and has preserved them, amidst unheard of dangers to this very day, numerous as they have ever been, but still distinct as a nation, preserving the Abrahamic Covenant, walking in his statutes, and obeying his Commandments; the same people whom he had brought out of Egyptian bondage, and to whom he had given the land of Israel as an inheritance forever, and who is now leading us back in peace and happiness to repossess our ancient and promised land.

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Within the last twenty five years, great revolutions have occurred in the East, affecting in a peculiar manner, the future destiny of the followers of Mahomet, and distinctly marking the gradual advancement of the Christian power. Turkey has been deprived of Greece, after a fearful and sanguinary struggle, and the land of warriors and sages has become sovereign and independent. Egypt conquered and occupied Syria, and the fierce Pacha had thrown off allegiance to the Sultan. Menaced, however, by the superior power of the Ottoman Porte, Mehemet Ali was compelled to submit to the Commander of the Faithful, reconveying Syria to Turkey, and was content to accept the hereditary possession of Egypt.

Russia has assailed the wandering hordes of the Caucasus, England has had various contests with the native princes of India, and has waged war with China. The issue of these contests in Asia has been marked with singular success, and evidently indicate the progressive power of the Christian governments in that interesting quarter of the globe. France has carried its victorious arms through the north of Africa. Russia, with a steady glance and firm step, approaches Turkey in Europe, and when her railroads are completed to the Black Sea, will pour in her Cossacks from the Don and Vistula, and Constantinople will be occupied by the descendants of the Tartar Dynasty, and all Turkey in Europe united to Greece, will constitute either an independent empire, or be occupied by Russia, who, with one arm on the Mediterranean, and the other on the North Sea, will nearly embrace all Europe.—The counter-balance of this gigantic power will be a firm and liberal union of Austria with all italy and the Roman States down to the borders of Gaul—but the revolution will not end here. England must possess Egypt, as affording the only secure route to her possessions in India through the Red Sea; then Palestine thus placed between the Russian possessions and Egypt, reverts to its legitimate proprietors, and for the safety of surrounding nations, a powerful, wealthy, independent, and enterprising people, are placed there by, and with the consent of the Christian powers; and with their aid and agency, the land of Israel passes once more into the possession of the descendants of Abraham. The ports of the Mediterranean will be again opened to the busy hum of commerce, the fields will again bear the fruitful harvest, and the Christian and the Jew will, together on Mount Zion, raise their voices in praise of him, whose covenant with Abraham was to endure for ever, and in whose seed all the nations of the earth are to be blessed.

This is our destiny. Every attempt to colonize the Jews in other countries has failed—their eye has steadily rested on their beloved Jerusalem, and they have said, "The time will come, the promise will be fulfilled!"

The Jews are in a most favorable position to re-possess themselves of the Promised Land, and organize a free and liberal government. In Poland, Maldavia, Wallachia, or the Rhine and Danube, and wherever the liberality of the governments have not interposed obstacles they are practical farmers. Agriculture was once their only natural employment. The land is now desolate, according to the prediction of the prophets, but it is full of hope and promise. The soil is rich, loamy, and every where indicates fruitfulness, and the magnificent cedars of Lebanon show the strength of the soil on the highest elevations. The climate is mild and salubrious, and double crops in the low lands may be annually anticipated. Every thing is produced in the greatest variety; wheat, barley, rye, corn, oats and the cotton plant in great abundance. The sugar cane is cultivated with success; Tobacco grows plentifully on the mountains; Indigo is produced in abundance on the banks of the Jordan; Olives and Olive Oil are every where found, the Mulberry almost grows wild, out of which the most beautiful silk is made; Grapes of the largest kind flourish every where; Cochineal is produced in abundance on the coast, and can be most profitably cultivated. The Coffee tree grows almost spontaneously, and Oranges, Figs, Dates, Pomegranates, Peaches, Apples, Plums, Nectarines, Pine Apples, and all the tropical fruits known to us, flourish everywhere about Syria. The several ports in the Mediterranean which formerly carried on a most valuable commerce, can be advantageously re-occupied. Manufactures of wool, cotton and silk could furnish all the Levant and the Islands of the Mediterranean with useful fabrics. In a circumference within twenty days travel of the Holy City, two millions of Jews reside. Of the two and a half tribes which removed East of the transjordanic cities, Judah and Benjamin and half Manassah, I compute the number in every part of the world as exceeding six millions. Of the missing nine and a half tribes, part of which are in Turkey, China, Hindostan, Persia, and on this continent, it is impossible to ascertain their numerical force. Many only retain the strict observance of the Mosaic laws, rejecting the Talmud and Commentaries; others in Syria, Egypt and Turkey, are rigid observers of the ceremonies.

Reforms are in progress which correspond with the enlightened character of the age, without invading any of the cardinal principles of religion. The whole sects are therefore in a position, as far as intelligence, education, industry, undivided enterprise, variety of pursuits, science and love of the arts, political economy and wealth could desire, to adopt the initatory steps for the organization of a free government in Syria, as I have before said, by and with the consent, and under the protection of the Christian powers. I propose, therefore, for all the Christian societies who take an interest in the fate of Israel, to assist in their restoration, by aiding to colonize the Jews in Judeah; the progress may be slow; but the r sult will be certain. The tree must be planted, and it will not want liberal and pious hands to water it, and in time it may flourish and produce fruit of hope and blessing—

The first step is to solicit from the Sultan of Turkey permission for the Jews to purchase and hold land; *to build houses, and to follow* any occupation they may desire.

The Jews are at this day the most influential persons connected with the commerce and monetary affairs of Turkey, and enjoy important privileges, but hitherto they have had no protecting influence—no friendly hand has been stretched forth to aid them. The moment the Sultan issues his *Hatte Scherif*, allowing the Jews to purchase and hold land in Syria, subject to the same laws and limitations which govern nausselmen, the whole territory surrounding Jerusalem, including the villages of Hebron, Lafit, Tyre, also Beyroot, Jaffa, and other ports of the Mediterranean will be occupied by enterprising Jews. The vallies of the Jordan will be filled by agriculturalists from the north of Germany, Poland and Russia. Merchants will occupy the sea-ports, and the commanding positions within the walls of Jerusalem will be purchased by the wealthy and pious of our brethren. Those who desire to reside in the Holy land, and have not means, may be aided by these Societies to reach their destined haven of repose. Christians can thus give impetus to this important movement, and emigration flowing in, and actively engaged in every laudable pursuit will soon become consolidated, and lay the foundation of the elements of Government and the triumph of Restoration.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Noah paid the following tribute to WOMAN. It is no less beautiful and eloquent than it is deserved, and much as we regret the present necessity of excluding the greater part of his discourse, we could not think of omitting this:

"In the appeal I have made to my fellow citizens this evening, let it not be supposed that I mean to exclude from a participation in the great and good work, the beloved friend and companion of man; second in creation, but first in zeal and true religion. Their agency is ever of the highest importance in good works. When surrounded by the excitements of the busy world, intent on gain, and eager in the pursuit of fortune, when the mind is wholly engrossed in temporal objects, then, in the watches of the night, and the stillness of the morn, the wife awakens the husband to a sense of religious delinquency, and calm admonition gradually, but imperceptibly, leads him into the path of duty and high moral obligation. Like the woman in the Evangelists, who freely and happily used her box of precious ointmen, all that she says and urges in the fulfilment of the most sacred duties, drops like oily balsam upon the heart; soothes while it influences, and subdues while it controls. Jew or Gentile, women are ever the pillars of the Church."

We quote the following as a forcible and striking passage:

"Above all, you that believe in the predictions of your Apostles; you who believe in the second coming of the Son of Man; where is he to come to?—when is he to come? By your own showing, to Jerusalem to Zion, to the beloved city of Hope and Promise; he is, according to your own Evangelists, to your own belief, to come to the Jews, and yet you would covet them *here*; you strive to evangelize them in the face of all that is sacred in the promises of God and the predictions of his prophets, that they shall occupy their own land *as Jews*. In your zeal, you forget the solemn, emphatic, brief declaration of your Redeemer, which you should remember as the shades of darkness draw around you, and the light of morning breaks upon you,

"Salvation is of the Jews!"

DEATH OF HON. WILLIAM CAMPBELL.—This venerable and highly esteemed individual died yesterday morning at his residence in Cherry Valley, aged 77 years. Mr. Campbell was the eldest son of the late Colonel Campbell, of Cherry Valley, and the only member of his family who escaped death or captivity in the bloody massacre of that place, in November, 1778. His whole life has been marked by strict integrity and a high moral character, and he has filled many responsible offices of trust and honor with great fidelity and ability. He has been several times a member of the State Legislature, and was a member of that body during the revision of the laws in 1830. He was recently Surveyor General of this State, and at the time of his death one of the Regents of the University. He leaves a large circle of relatives in the State to mourn his loss, but no descendants. His adopted daughter, Mrs. Grant, late missionary to Persia, died at Oorroomiah several years ago. Mr Campbell was blessed with a vigorous constitution, and his friends have reason to believe that his life would have been spared many years, had he not suffered internal injury by an accident which occurred to him when returning from his last official duty with the board of Regents at Albany.—*Commercial Adv.*

THE LUCY WALKER.

The Louisville Courier of October 26, says:—We have with much trouble procured the following list of names of the killed, wounded and missing, as well as the saved, of the passengers and crew of this ill-fated boat. In addition to those named below, we understand that the New Albany Ferry boat returned last evening with six bodies, which have not yet been recognized.—The citizens of New Albany are devoting themselves with the utmost liberality and energy to the care of the wounded and the burial of the dead. The friends

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Street

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PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 5, 1844.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Sufficient returns have b en received to indicate beyond any reasonab e doubt, that Pennsylvania, true to her long sustained character, has cast her vote diametrically in opposition to her most cherished interests, and has preferred the free-trade, slave-extending candidate, a man of straw, James K. Polk,—to Henry Clay, who has ever labored for her interests and her honor.

The causes which have produced this result are various, but may principally be resolved into that gullible and easy-to-be-humbugged disposition, which has so long kept Pennsylvania tied to the car of a mock Democracy. Having imbibed, many years ago, the false impression, that the so called Democratic party was the only *true* Democratic patry—the only party for the people—through all the changes which have taken place, the deceptions and frauds which have been practised, Pennsylvania has remained steadfast to the name, *Democracy*.—Although that party has changed its principles almo t as often as Laban did Jacob's wages, and although the people have been most grossly and outrageously de eived, still true to the cry "Democracy," Democracy," she has shut her eyes and rushed blindly and confid ngly on to her own destruction. This is one great cause of the present result.

Another may be found in the cry of a "Bank," which was rung on all its various changes, and made to drown every other. If a Locofoco was approached on the Tariff, Distribution, or Annexation measures, "a Bank"—"a Bank" was most vociferously bawled into our ears, until reason and cool judgment was lost, and every other important subject was swallowed up in this insane cry. No doubt, this lost the Whigs thousands of votes!

Another cause may be found in the gross deceptions practised. Men of character and responsibility took the stump and openly proclaimed, that James K. Polk was as good, if not a be'ter Tariff man than Henry Clay, and that the Tariff would be in no danger from Polk's election.

The most vile and unprincipled slanders were also circulated against Mr. Clay. Pamphlets, reeking with lies were scattered broadcast over the state, and doubtless had their effect on persons who had not access to better information.

These are some of the causes which have produced this disastrous result.

In those counties where the Whigs have a majority, and where intelligence is generally circulated, the Whigs have done nobly, and have mostly sustained their former majorities, against every difficulty. The Locofoco counties have generally increased their majorities, and thereby carried the state.

The Whigs have one consolation in this disaster. *They have done their duty!* Through the most desperate political campaign we have ever had in the country, the Whigs have left nothing undone, which earnest and honest devotion and patriotism could accomplish. They have fought with the weapons of truth, and though they have been foiled by lying and deception—the time will doubtless come when even Pennsylvania will acknowledge their merits.

OHIO.

Gallantly have the Whigs of Ohio sustained her reputation as a Whig State. Gallantly have they vindicated the fame and services of the noble "Father of the American System." We greet her on her noble victory, and hope she may ever be thus found sustaining the men and measures which make for the welfare of the country.

Ohio fought this battle with one advantage which we did not possess James K. Polk was supported in that State on his true grounds, as an *enemy of the Tariff*! This gave the Whigs great advantage, and doubtless saved the State. Could we have met the enemy on the same ground, Pennsylvania would now be numbered among the bright g laxy of Whig States, instead of being a laughing stock to every Southern free-trader, as the *Tariff State which voted for free trade*!

The Native Americans of Philadelphia.

It is reported that Philadelphia county gave a majority of 1000 for Polk. If this proves true, it reads a useful lesson to the Whig party, and we shall do well to take heed to it. It tells us that these Native Americans are not *Whigs*, and cannot be depended upon to sustain Whig measures, *nor even their own*, when Locofocoism comes in contact. If the Native Americans of Philadelphia county had been true to their professed principles, they would have voted against Polk, as he is *pledged* by the Baltimore convention against any change in the naturalization laws, while Mr. Clay is uncommitted, and the Whig party generally favors a change. Whigs should be c utious, then, how they rush into new organizations, and thus promote their own destruction. We shall have more to say anon.

A LOCOFOCO FRAUD!

An attempt was made by the Locofocos of New York city to humbug the Natives by calling a meeting in the Park, on Thursday evening last, of "Native Americans in favor of Polk and Dallas." The meeting called itself "*Democratic* American Republican." The "American Republican," the organ of the Native American party, thus speaks of this Locofoco trick:

"About one thousand aliens assembled in the Park last night, under pretence of being American Republicans! Here is another disgraceful insult offered to us!" * * *

"The whole movement of last night was a failure—a disreputable, and to the wretches who originated it, heart sickening failure. Shall they not receive, as they deserve, the execration of the whole upright community? Will not their own party lose, by such unbecoming shifts, one-half of its adherents? Will not everlasting disgrace rest upon the fame of those who caused to be printed and circulated a pamphlet, which professes to show how Native Americanism can be destroyed?" * * *

"Americans! ponder on last night's FRAUD—mete out punishment where it is due—MARK THE LIARS AND THEIR SUPPORTERS!"

And the "Republican" adds:

"We had nearly forgotten to state, that a genuine American Republican, for expressing opposition to the circulation of the pamphlet, was beset by a host, and *inhumanly flogged*!"

The Tribune says:

"The whole affair in the Park lasted just fifty minutes, and of the three or four hundred present, our reporter judged by their voices in shouting, &c., that at least half were *Irishmen*. This is a rich world."

The Express says:

"THE POLK AND DALLAS "NATIVE AMERICANS."—The greatest humbug of the city 'came off' last night in the Park, in an attempt to metamorphose a Polk and Dallas Locofoco foreign assembly into a meeting of the Native American party. The fraud was too palpable to deceive even the most ignorant, and while the Whigs are laughing at the folly of their opponents, the Native American party hold the Locofocos in more contempt than ever."

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

The great struggle now going on in this country will soon terminate—and we fervently hope for the future peace and welfare of the country, it will terminate in favor of Clay, the tariff, and the Union. The following States, we think, are safe for Mr. Clay, to wit:

States.	Votes.
Vermont,	6
Rhode Island,	4
Connecticut,	6
Massachusetts,	12
New Jersey,	7
M ryland,	8
Delaware,	3
Ohio,	23
Kentucky,	12
Tennessee,	13
Indiana,	12
Louisiana,	6
North Carolina,	11
	123

This only leaves 15 votes wanting to elect Clay Either New York or Virginia will do it, with some to spare; or Georgia and Michigan will do it, or Geo gia and Mississippi.

We consider our chances for carrying New York very good and equal to the chances of the Locos in Virginia. Georgia, we believe, will cast her vote for Clay, and in Michigan and Mississippi the Whigs do not despair of success.

On an impartial review of the whole matter we think the chances of Mr. Clay's election are ten to one over Polk's.

Steamboat Collision and Loss of Life.

On Friday night last, about 12 o'clock, as the steamboat Domain was descending the river she encountered the little steamer Collier—well known as a tow-b at in these waters, but now in the service of Government on the improvements in the Ohio—a few miles above Wheeling, and struck her about midships, The Domain went out heavy, and the blow stove the Collier in. She had about 30 men on board. The Pilot immediately laid her for the shore, but she settled rapidly and grounded near it with the water nearly to the hurricane deck. The engineer stuck to his Post till the water came up to his middle, when the fires were extinguished and the engine stopped. We regret to learn that one man named McCONE, of Yellow Creek, was drowned. The Domain did not stop to render any assistance, and the men were obliged to remain on the deck all night. The Collier will be raised.

From the Boston Courier of Thursday.

SPEECH OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AT BRAINTREE.

The announcement that John Quincy Adams would address his fellow citizens and constituents at Weymouth Landing, Braintree, yesterday forenoon, drew tog-ther a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The speech was delivered in the Rev. Mr Perkins' church which was filled throughout with an attentive and gratified auditory. When we reached the scene, a Whig procession, with banners and music, was about starting, which, after traversing a considerable portion of some of the streets in the village, returned to the church, escorting Mr. Adams.

The exercises of the day were commenced by a large choir, who sung the well-known hymn, "America." This was succeeded by the reading of a portion of the Scriptures and a prayer by the Rev. Mr Perkins. Mr. Adams was then introduced to the meeting by Mr. Hillard, of Roxbury, chairman of the Whig county committee, and proceeded to deliver an address. He was received with three loud roars of applause and welcome.

MR. ADAMS said that two years from the 17th of September last had passed away since he had the honor of addressing, at this place, his then constituents—composing what was the Twelfth Congressional District—upon the state of public affairs, as they then existed, and the prospects then before the Whig party. The condition of the country at that time was peculiar, but it was more so now. In 1840, we found that the administrations for the twelve preceding years had brought the nation down from the pinnacle of a well established credit and an overflowing treasury, to a ruined credit, an empty treasury, to the very verge of the yawning gulf of bankruptcy, to utter confusion in our foreign relations, and almost a war with the greatest and most powerful nation in the world.

By an unparalleled effort, the Whigs in 1840 retrieved the country from this position, and succeeded in placing in the chair of state a man who possessed the love and confidence of the people, whose honor and honesty were above suspicion. All was hope and joy. But by a mysterious dispensation of Providence, our hopes were doomed to disappointment. The favorite of the peop e was consigned to the tomb, and, by an experimental provision of the constitution—never before called into operation—a man succeeded to the Executive chair of whom nobody had ever dreamed as President. Even as Jacob awoke in the morning, and behold it was Leab, so the people of this country, soothed in their slumbers by the pleasing vision of William Henry Harrison at the head of the government, awoke in the morning, and behold it was—*John Tyler!*—(Laughter and applause.)

Like all Republics, this nation was divided into two great parties—each in the mass, honestly intent upon promoting the good of the whole country, but differing widely as to the means and measures which would advance that good. Unfortunately, too, there was another division—a geographical; a division between north and south—between slave-holders and slaves,—and the purely free. The objects, means, ends and aims of one of these parties, were frequently counteracted by those of the other, and since, by a great mistake in the Constitution the slave-holding division was secured a double representation in one of the halls of Congress, it had obtained and kept possession of the larger portion of power, though in a minority of the people. Of these two parties, Harrison was the representative of the free—though with a leaning towards the south, as having been born a Virginian; but Tyler was not only a slave-holder himself, but had devoted his whole power and influence to the extention and perpetuation of slavery.

The Congress of 1840 was eminently Whig. Elected cotemporaneously with Harrison, it was impossible that it should harmonise with Tyler, the embodiment of the slave-holding power. Tyler quarreled irrevocably with the cabinet of Harrison, he vetoed three or four bills passed by the Whig Congress, he usurped power in several instances, he sent in to Congress a solemn protest against a bill (the representation district act) which, nevertheless he signed. He did indeed sign the tariff act of 1842, but not till he had viserated it of its most important feature—the clause providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several states—a feature indispensably necessary to enable many of the indebted states to meet their engagements and satisfy the claims of their creditors, among whom were the United States themselves—The credit of the nation, the honor and honesty of the states, the just performance of their contracts, all were involved in the position that the avails of the public domain should be applied to the benefit of the states. The mighty plan of internal improvement, the construction of railroads and canals, the enlargement of facilities of intercourse, the conversion of yon granite rocks—planted, by the hand of Providence, all around us here, and by the same hand condemned to be barren and sterile as they are, yet convertible by industry and skill into magnificent edifices, noble halls, imposing tribunals, and solemn temples—the measures which would furnish to your hand the means of accomplishing all these wonders—the pacific glories of man upon the earth—all were involved in this question. And the utter exclusion of yourselves and your children from all these benefits and all these prospects, was the only condition on which John Tyler could be brought to affix his reluctant signature to the tariff of 1842.

In the ardent pursuit of this glorious scheme of public improvement, our own commonwealth has not hesitated to press forward. Our western railroad I would cite as an example. It was a gigantic, and colossal undertaking. The Erie canal in New York immortalised the name of Clinton, it connected the Atlantic ocean with the great inland seas, it furnished to every body along its line, a speedy, easy and cheap method of communicating with the seaboard, the lakes, and the great western territories. But New York had these waters made, as it were, for her. All she had to do was to cut a channel between them. She did so, at the expense of ten millions of dollars, and the applause of the world is justly accorded to her for having done it. At the beginning she asked the helping hand of the United States. But no! ah, no! The slave holding and controling power had decided that internal improvements were unconstitutional, and she must do it alone, if at all. She did it alone. Her example operated on Massachusetts, and stimulated her to open a similar avenue, but by land, between her own metropolis and the lakes, the Mississippi, the Rocky Mountains and the Gulf of Mexico. This was to be effected by a railroad. The incessant activity of New York, bringing her confines nearer and nearer together, worked upon us of Massachusetts till we resolved, that the lakes of western New York, of Michigan, of Iowa and of Wisconsin, should be brought into closer proximity with Boston, than was Philadelphia at the close of the war for independence. Was not this an object of national concern?

Was it not sufficiently important to authorise Massachusetts to demand of a paternal government, if such should be its character, her fair proportion of the proceeds of the public lands? This she would have had, under that section of the Tariff act which was blasted by Tyler's veto—which was made naught by the decision of the slave-holding power, that internal improvement was unconstitutional. But was not this a matter of sufficient importance in the eyes of all good citizens to justify Massachusetts in requiring her share of the public lands? Let any one go from Boston to Albany, leaving the former city after sunrise, and arriving at the latter before sunset, traversing deep cuts, penetrating solid rocks, flying with the speed of an eagle over mountain and across valley, passing like a flash of lightning a train bound in the opposite direction—let him mingle with his fellow passengers in the same car, from all corners of the state and all quarters of the country, all thinking of home, and all realizing, in very truth, the fable of the flying city, let him then say that the work by which all this was brought within the reach of every individual, wrs not an object of national concern For this work we were heavily taxed, and for the burden of that tax, we were indebted to captain Tyler's veto of the Tariff bill, with the land clause appended. To save the country from utter ruin, Congress did indeed submit to pass the tariff bill without that clause but it afterwards passed the land bill by itself, and John Tyler, without paying it the compliment even of a veto, slently put it in his pocket.

For the tariff act as it originally passed, he (Mr. Adams) had taken the the deepest interest. He had caused a section to be inserted, providing that the portion accruing from the sales of the public lands to any state of the Union, indebted to the United States, should first be applied to the discharge of that debt. For, notwithstanding the tremendous, but false clamor concerning assumption raised by certain individuals, it was undeniably true that the country had assumed state debts to the amount of several millions.

[Mr. Adams here cited the Smithsonian bequest as an instance in point; but the circumstances attending the reception of that fund, and its immediate investment in Arkansas stock, by the Secretary of the Treasury, are so well known that it is not necessary to go into them. The Navy Pension fund, and the fund for the payment of Indian claims were also alluded to.]

The tariff of 1842 had wrought wonders for the purposes for which it was enacted. It had procured an adequate revenue for government, and had provided pretection to the industry of the land. A revenue was necessary, not only to provide for the current expenses of government, but also to pay the enormous public debt saddled upon the country by the preceding administration—and well, indeed, was it for the purses of the people that, at the accession of John Tyler, there was a Harrison Congress.

[Mr. Adams, at this point, referred to the messages of John Tyler at some length, and also to the proposition of the Secretary of the Navy to increase the naval force to an amount equal to one half the navy of England, at a cost of $24,000,000. He then entreated his hearers to keep a watchful eye on the army and navy expenditures, for they might be assured that when it proposed largely to increase those forces, some latent design was covered up in the plan—some war with, or aggression upon, somebody—while, so long as they remained as they were, the nation might rely on peace, if not upon an economical administration of the government.]

The tariff of 1842 had then fulfilled the object of revenue to the utmost extent. It had provided funds for the government of 1842, '43, '44, and '45—and it had also paid off a large part of the public debt. But this was not all. It had also afforded protection to American labor, industry and skill. And this—this, strange as it might seem, was the very ground of opposition to its continuance, and the most efficient motive used to procure its repeal. Protection! It was the price of allegiance; for when a government ceased to protect, it ceased to require obedience. No code on earth demanded obedience unless protection were rendered—except the black code—and accordingly it was from the black code that opposition to protection proceeded. (Applause.)

From the people—the people them elves—came the first demand for protec ion, and they made the demand when they institute d the government—Every one great interest of the country ought be embraced in that single word—*protection!* All the great interests of human society required protection—the fostering of the protecting hand—applied to be sure, at different places, and by different methods—but still to all protection was necessary. Agriculture, commerce, navigation, fi heries of all kinds, learning, science, invention, the free labor of an industrious people—all these required protection. In the north, this protection was for labor, for manufacture, for commerce. At the south, it was for Indian warfare and slavery. (Sensation.)

When our government was instituted, its first want was revenue. Revenue to defray its current exp nses, to redeem the credit of the country to pay the debt incurred in the war of independence.—And its first act, therefore, was one providing for the raising of revenue and the protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures. Who, at that time, cared to question the constitutional right of our manufacturers to protection? Government next laid duties on tonnage. That, indeed, was a revenue act, but its primary object was protection—protection to commerce, navigation and labor,—by the imposition of heavy duties on foreign ships, and light ones on our own.

These acts were protective, and chiefly for the north. But were the interests of the south overlooked? Not at all. By the fifth section, especially, among others of the act by which the army was adopted—for the purpose of defending and *protecting* the frontier states at the south and west from Indian aggression, the President was authorized to call into service such portions of state militia as he might see fit, the pay and subsistence of such militia to be the s me as those of the regular troops. An English philosopher had said, perhaps with less delicacy than truth, that 'an army is a beast with a great belly,'—meaning of course, that it subsis ed only on the labor of the people. What need had the north of an army? At the close of the revolutionary war, the army was disbanded; but even then the cry from the frontier states was so loud, so shrill, so heart-rending, that a small militia force was raised at the north to protect those states, and many a gallant son of New England, aye, of Massachusetts, sealed his devoti n to his country by his blood. All this was for the protection of the south and west, for—with the exception of a period when the north was forced into a conflict against her will—she had never needed the service of a single soldier. What, then, was this cry against protection at the south? Where were the millions of dollars, where was the blood, that the north had expended for the protection of the south, from the defeat of Harmer and S. Clair, and the victory of Mad Anthony, down to the *honorable* capture of Osceola, and the no less honorable capitulation by General Worth? But the prot ction of slavery and the slave-trade was insufficient. Aye, there was the rub.

[Mr. Adams commented somewhat at large, in this portion of his speech, upon the provisions of the Constitution, touching the rendition of fugitive slaves, construed exactly in opposition to its meaning, by a Judge of the United States Court, the treatment of free northern citizens in southern ports, the opinion of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, setting forth the unconstitutionality of the laws of South Carolina in this respect, the answer of John Tyler to a request for a copy of this opinion made by Congress—*that he was not aware of the existence of any such opinion?*—and the declaration of South Carolina that, rather than repeal the law in question, she would prefer a dissolution of the Union and a war with England.]

Was not all this submission enough? Or must the republic of Texas be taken, in addition, to secure for Southern slavery *more* protection?

The first enormous encroachment upon the liberties of the people was gradually, slowly silently effected almost without moving the observation of the people. It consisted in securing an immense disproportion of the public offices, the avenues to place and power in slave-holding hands. People had only to look at the Blue book, so called, to see that the President, Vice President, Speaker of the House, five out of six of the heads of the executive departments, the commanders in chief of the army and navy, with a vast majority of their officers, and a majority of the supreme judicial tribunal of the Union—our last resort for property, liberty and life, were slaveholders.

The second encroachment was the denial of the right of petition. The slave power had decided that the voice of complaint should not be heard, lest, per chance, it might suggest an idea of the *habeas corpus* the freedom of speech, and the freedom of the press. This also was consummated.

The third was the proposed annexation, or *re-annexation*—as it was termed—of Texas. Not the fort built by La Salle, whose location was unknown, whose walls had disappeared, and who e very spot was a matter of dispute—not that, but Texas, bounded by the Rio del Norte on the south, to the latitude of New York on the north, thence to the latitude 36 deg. and thence to the Pacific, embracing the two Californias, of which formal possession had already been taken by Commodore Thomas Ap Catesby Jones! All this was to be taken in order to protect slavery—to make nine or ten slave States with slave-holding and slave-breeding senators, a double slave representation to the House, all for the protection of slavery—to rivet forever slavery upon our republic and thus *extend the area of freedom!* (Much approbation.)

These schemes were conceived in the bosom of the hero of the Hermitage, assisted in part, by Geo. W. Erving and Aaron Vail Brown. They were propounded with all the strutting pomposity of manner and ludicrous assumption of authority which characterised the doings of Andrew Jackson, and were given to the people by his obsequious slave, Aaron Vail Brown, as the wisdom of Andrew Jackson—but with a no e of his own (Brown's) cautioning the people not to believe more than half of what Jackson said. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Adams) had already exposed this attempted imposure on the part of Jackson, Erving and Brown, in all its nakedness and deformity, as utterly without foundation, and proving only the flagitiousness of the wrong contemplated toward Mexico.

Shortly after the close of the revolutionary war, while yet a student in Harvard College, he (Mr. Adams) was present at the trial of a horse thief before the Supreme Court. The culprit's defence was, that the man from whom he stole the horse, had, before the rebellion, stolen a horse from him, and that his own proceeding was merely rendering a Roland for an Oliver. This line of argument did not take very well with the jury, but what especially struck the spectators was the judge's indignation at the word *rebellion*. "Rebellion—said he—What do you mean by that?" "Please your honor—replied the criminal—I mean the late war with Great Britain." "Well, sir—said the judge—let me caution you never to say so again, for calling that war a *rebellion* is an offence at least as aggravated as stealing a horse." (Laughter.) There was a curious coincidence between the reasoning of this horse thief and Gen. Jackson. The thief said that before the rebellion he lost a horse, and was now merely taking his own, and Jackson said that before the rebellion of Mexico from Spain, the state of Texas belonged to us, and by taking it now, we should be taking our own. Spain stole Texas from us, and if we stole Texas from Mexico, it would be all right.

There was this difference, however in the two cases, and to the disadvantage of the hero's logic. The horse thief only proceeded upon the *lex talionis* on revenge, which Lord Bacon calls "a wild kind of justice;" but the hero would punish Mexico for the sins of Spain, or rather the sin of our own government in surrendering to Spain what he called our right to Texas (A laugh.)

[Mr. Adams then went at considerable length into the question of the Texas negotiation, under Mr. Erving—his remarks being substantially the some as those made by him before the Boston Young Men's Whig Club.

He then came to the consideration of the publication made by Mr Charles Jared Ingersoll, the politician of the five points, whose malignity towards him (Mr. Adams) had a congenial source with that of Andrew Jackson—obligations conferred.

Mr Adams next devoted about half an hour to the letter and publications of Andrew Jackson, Aaron Vail Brown and Charles Jared Ingersoll, upon the Taxas question, most of which remarks have heretofore been published, and which will all be embodied in an official publication from the pen of the orator himself. Speaking of Mr. Ingersoll, who said in his publication that Mr. Adams must be considered as incompetent to the conduct of a diplomatic negotiation, the orator—after a burst of eloquence which electrified the audience, but which would lose more than half its beauty if detached from the context, which we are compelled to omit—said that Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll was the first of the triumvirate that had dared to name him, and that he, Ingersoll, as he crawled along in his dirty track, had poked out his head and hissed forth the name of John Quincy Adams. Whatever Mr. Ingersoll's opinion of the diplomatic capacity of Mr. Adams might be, he (Mr. Adams) trusted that he had shown that he was not destitute of the power to put

"In every honest hand a whip,
To lash the rascal naked through the world!"

At the conclusion of this part of his address, Mr. Adams said that he had done, for the present, with Andrew Jackson, George W. Erving, Aaron Vail Brown and Charles Jared Ingersoll. He arraigned them before the tribunal of the world, and of an impartial posterity, as guilty of a base conspiracy against an individual, and as profligate a design as ever iniquity could conceive, against the honor and well-being of the country. He had proved the falsehood of what they had charged upon him (Mr. Adams) and he now put them upon their own defence. God send them a good deliverance, according to there deserts. (Cheers.)

He (Mr. Adams) could not apologize for so long taking up the time of the assembly, but by the fact the conspiracy against him, was also a conspiracy against the people of the north—against their peace, their happiness, their honor, (cheers.) The annexation of Texas, fraudulent, infamous as the scheme was, was openly declared by one party to be a national measure, indissolubly connected with the question of the Presidency. "Texas and slavery," were, in fact, borne upon every banner of the opposite party, throughout the country, Let "freedom or death," be the inscription on the Whig flags. Let "freedom—peace—union," be the watchwords of the Whig camp, and then, "if Ate hot from hell, would come and cry havoc"—let us fight, fight and conquer under the banner of universal freedom!

Mr. Adams spoke from a quarter to twelve to a quarter to two. His remarks were received with the most profound attention, only interrupted by bursts of spontaneous and irrepressible applause.

The Electro Magnetic Light!

The Cincinnati Commercial Bulletin gives the following further notice of the new invention soon to be brought out in that city:

We have noticed the alleged discovery or invention of a new light, the Electric Magnetic one, as soon to be brought out in this city. The scientific world have long been experimenting, both in this country and Europe, on this subject, but hitherto with no practical effect. Not that light could not be produced, for that has been done effectually ever since the days of Franklin, and of a brilliancy exceeded only by concentrated sun light, and that of oxygen gas, the latter being considered as the supporter of combustion; it combines with all the simple bodies, and when uniting with them, disengages caloric, and produces a bright sharp light. Combustion or fire is the result of oxygen, combining with some other substance, for which it had an affinity, and the stronger that affinity the more rapid will of course be its action, and consequently, the hotter the fire and the stronger the light. This gas was discovered by Priestly & Scheele in 1774, and was found to be something like one tenth heavier than common air.

The sources of caloric are the sun, combustion, percussion, friction, combiuations and decompositions of certain substances and electricity. The latter of which, is, we are informed, used by our enterprising townsmen. The mere fact that the scientific world has been experimenting without success, is no reason why the ingenious mechanic or original thinker should despair, for the history of discoveries show, that the really learned, in what has been discovered in the broad field of science are not generally the inventors; they are too busily engaged in what *is*, to spend much time in ascertaining what should, and probably *can be*. The inventor takes an original view, and the standard of established criticisms may not reach him in the least. Experiment alone is the sure test, and facts the guide of art. The theory comes in afterwards and shows that certain principles or laws of nature have been applied in a natural way to bring about the result.

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 6, 1844.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION.

OFFICIAL.

	1844 GOVERNOR. Markle	Shunk	PRESIDENT. Lemoyne	Clay	Polk	Birney
1st Ward, Pittsburgh	423	245	23	495	249	33
2d Ward, "	357	201	17	374	192	18
3d Ward, "	442	402	18	458	437	26
4th Ward, "	371	216	15	375	190	18
5th Ward, "	398	387	17	419	400	19
1st Ward, Allegheny	305	153	13	331	141	19
2d Ward, "	184	96	25	187	98	*
3d Ward, "	298	167	25	302	175	20
4th Ward, "	360	248	29	379	236	43
Birmingham Bor	160	145	11	164	139	9
Lawrenceville	69	74	4	60	80	3
Manchester	59	62	6	63	62	7
Sharpsburgh	63	28	5	56	26	8
Pitt township	461	334	18	473	331	33
Peebles	282	116	2	285	106	2
Wilkins	297	111	5	295	114	6
Plum	206	169	9	199	168	11
Versailles	153	157	2	135	128	4
Elizabeth	429	254	8	416	244	14
Jefferson	214	115	3	202	118	5
Mifflin	143	139	9	113	126	8
Up. St. Clair	183	162	8	181	159	6
Lo. St. Clair	300	300	13	317	271	11
Baldwin	143	74	3	136	71	1
Robinson	132	143	3	129	139	*
Fayette	229	226	11	218	239	11
Findlay	99	159	14	165	160	13
Moon	65	164	4	68	167	4
Ohio	56	94	4	185	94	1
Franklin	80	96	00	71	88	00
Reserve	78	62	5	70	57	7
Ross	148	117	00	141	109	2
Pine	143	128	5	142	125	10
West Deer	166	34	24	167	29	18
East Deer	260	106	10	244	116	16
Indiana	222	149	12	213	169	8
	8105	5863	380	8083	5743	404
	5863			5743	not ret'd.	31
Markle's maj.	2242	Clay's maj.		2340		435

*In this Ward 25 votes were cast for Mr. Birney, but were not returned by the officers of this Ward—in Robinson there were six votes.

☞We see, by calls issued, that the Liberty men and the Native American Republicans are about to rally their forces, and doubtless to make efforts to increase their strength. There are strong reasons why Whigs should avoid any new alliances or political movements at present. Let us wait and see who is elected President. If Mr. Clay is elected, which auspicious event we confidently expect, the cause of Liberty will have been advanced more than it can be by the Liberty party in many years, if ever; and those in favor of a judicious change in the Naturalization laws, among which number we are, have much to expect from a Whig administration. There will be no necessity, in the event of Mr. Clay's election for the Whigs to take any new stand, or form any new arrangements, to accomplish their wishes in the objects sought for in the above named organizations. If he is not elected, it will be time to consider what is best to be done when that fact is ascertained. We address our remarks to Whigs alone, and advise to do nothing rashly.

To the Editor of the Ohio American:

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 1, 1844.

SIR:—I saw at Frankfort, a few hours ago, the Painesville Telegraph, a Whig paper, containing a letter dated September 26, and purporting to be written by me, to J. B. Garland, of Saginaw county, Michigan. IT IS A FORGERY THROUGHOUT: So, I have no doubt, are the affidavits accompanying it, though they bear the names of *real* persons.

Yours, &c. JAMES G. BIRNEY.

We find the above in the Cleveland Herald. The editor states that Mr. Birney was in that city on Friday, and stated that he had written a letter to Mr. Garland, but not the one published. We hope that the author of this shameful forgery will be ferretted out.

All frauds and forgeries always injure the cause they are intended to support, and they should do so. The most honorable way of conducting an election is always the best way. We regret exceedingly that such deception has been palmed upon the Whig party, and we call upon our friends in Michigan to spare no pains to trace this shameful business to its proper source.

We published the statement believing it true, as did the principal part of the Whig press in the country. Having been deceived we hasten to make the earliest correction possible, and will do all we can to expose the perpetrators of the fraud.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

COMPLETION OF THE MONONGAHELA IMPROVEMENT.

So absorbed have we all been in the great election just over, that we have neglected deeply interesting and important incidents passing around us. One, and not the least interesting is, the *completion of the Monongahela Improvement!* A valued correspondent, in another column, gives us some interesting information on this subject.

The importance of this work to Pittsburgh can hardly be estimated. It will secure all the travel to the east by the way of Baltimore, except when the river is frozen, which is only a few weeks at longest. Passengers, instead of stopping at Wheeling, and enduring a long ride in the stage, will prefer the more pleasant trip through this city, and the beautiful scenery of the Monongahela river.

It will also divert from Wheeling the principal part of the carrying trade from the East, by the Baltimore Railroad. Freight can be carried both quicker and cheaper on this route.

We beg leave to call the attention of our Baltimore cotemporaries to the completion of this improvement, and to the facilities it holds out for speedy and cheap communication with that city.

If the Baltimore Railroad was completed to Brownsville, we should derive every advantage from it, that we would by its entire completion to this city, except during a few weeks in the dead of winter, when there is scarcely any travel or business. Let Pittsburghers and Baltimoreans take this into consideration. Will not this be the most feasible and easy mode of reaching the Ohio river? If the Baltimoreans will take this into serious consideration, the citizens of Pittsburgh will endeavor to secure an Act of the Legislature, granting a passage through this state on favorable terms.

We would suggest the propriety of arrangements being made to bring the Pittsburgh South eastern mail from Brownsville by boat. This would anticipate its present arrival about three hours, and afford great convenience to our citizens. Would it not be well to petit on the Postmaster General to this effect?

Awful Catastrophe—Almost.

One day last week one of the steamboats on the Allegheny trade—we forget which—was lying at the Allegheny wharf for some repairs. A gentleman, not belonging to the boat, was walking on deck, when suddenly his attention was arrested by the most horrid and dreadful shrieks. They seemed to come from some person in the very agonies of death, and so faint they betokened a person at his last gasp. "John! John! for God's sake put out that fire!—Oh, John! put it out for God's sake! put it out!" Dreadfully alarmed, our informant hurried down to see and rescue the sufferer who seemed to be broiling over a slow fire. He could see nothing. Still the awful and faint screams were heard—"John! put out that fire—for God's sake put it out!" Running around he finally discovered the individual and the cause of his torment. He had gone into one of the boilers for the purpose of cleaning it, and finding the cold rather unpleasant got "John" to put some fire in the furnace. "John" had put rather too much in and as he had got further into the narrow boiler it became very hot. There he was in imminent danger of being broiled alive, and hence his alarming cries. We need hardly say that he was got out in double quick time.

This incident reminds us of one we heard some years ago. A man was sent into a boiler of a large boat, on the lower trade, to clean it. By some oversight it was forgotten that he was in, and in a hurry the h ad was put on, the boilers were pumped full of water, steam was raised and the unfortunate creature perished in a shocking manner.

MAN DROWNED.

Capt. McLain, of the North Queen, informs us that a deck passenger on his boat, named "J. McKINNEY," walked overboard on Sabbath night last, about 32 miles below Wheeling. He got on at Coalport, and was coming to this city to see a brother. He may have been deranged, but had a bottle of Whiskey with him, and the other passengers say he was intoxicated. The night was very dark and the Captain who saw him go over, got out a heavy truck which he held to him as long as he could, but he did not appear to make the least exertion to save himself, and only answered the call to try to swim ashore, with groans. The yawl was immediately sent out, but he was gone.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM OHIO.

In the following counties there are gains for Clay over Bartley, as follows:

Clark	136 g'in.
Madison	100
Licking	44
Fra klin	78
Pickaway	149
Guernsey	67
Muskingum	123
Harrison	73
Ross	153
Fairfield	88
Jefferson	56
Belmont	72
Gallia	150
Carroll	56
Columbiana	259
Summit	150
Washington	150

In the following counties there are gains for Polk:

Perry	32
Stark	25

ADDITIONAL COUNTIES.

	Clay's maj.	Polk's maj.	Whig gain.	Do loss.
Cuyahoga	944		49	
Lake	917		74	
Lorain	176		107	
Erie	197		127	
Ashtabula	2265		140	
Geauga	1193		148	
Portage	250		146	
Huron	450		150	
Medina	120		38	
Trumbull	300		169	
Knox, 4 towns				25
Lucas, reported				11
Wayne				
Delaware, 14 towns			90	
Union	303		41	
Marion, rep.		50		68
Sciota, rep			100	
Hamilton		1760	133	
Champaign	602		73	
Butler			100	
Greene	1045		93	
Montgomery	288		225	
Miami	913		64	
Warren	1135		213	
Madison			100	
Clinton	600		177	
Logan	675		87	

The following is the latest we have received.

Athens	Whig gain 120	Cuyahoga	Whig gain 43
Highland,	52	Pike,	72
Preble,	56	Shelby	24
Tuscarawas	80	Coshocton	24
Hocking.	Whig loss 26		

Nett Whig gain over the vote for Governor 3877!!!

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONONGAHELA SLACK WATER IMPROVEMENT.

MR. EDITOR:—This valuable improvement is at length completed, and steamboats

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 7, 1844.

THE ELECTION.

News of the utmost importance may now be daily looked for. By Saturday night, we shall probably have enough returns by which to judge whether we are to have a wise, just, and benificent Government, under Mr. Clay, diffusing a healthy influence and general prosperity in every branch of business,—or whether we are to have Polk, Free-Trade, Texas, and general gloom and darkness. The crisis is indeed one of immense importance and thrilling interest, and may well create the most intense anxiety in every patriotic bosom.

DUQUESNE HALL.—We congratulate our citizens on the acquisition of so fine a Hall for concerts, exhibitions, &c., as Duquesne Hall affords. It is in a central position, easy of access, well fitted up, and respectable in every respect. Such a place has long been wanted, and we have been surprised one was not erected before. It will no doubt be a profitable investment

The Sinking of the Collier.

A gentleman who was on this boat at the time the Domain ran into her, called upon us to say that there was an error in one particular in our account. He was on deck at the time, and seeing that the Domain would strike her, picked up his trunk, which lay in front of the Pilot house, and as they came together jumped on to the Domain. Capt. Baldwin *did* round his boat too for the assistance of those on the Collier, and did all he could for them, taking several back to Wheeling. Knowing Capt. B. as we do, we thought it strange that he should go on, and w are glad to correct the error. In every other particular our account was correct. The person drowned was named McCole, from Columbiana Co., Ohio.

The American Republicans.

This Association held a very large meeting on Tuesday evening. So large was the meeting, it had to adjourn from their usual place of meeting, over Davis' Auction store, to McFadden's Warehouse—Among the proceedings was the following interesting letter from Hon. W. S. Archer, Senator from Virginia, which was read by the Corresponding Secretary:

Extract from the proceedings of the American Republican Association of Allegheny Co Pennsylvania, Sept. 7th, 1844.

On motion of A. E. Drake, it was Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to address a complimentary letter to the Hon. W. S. Archer, of Va. conveying the appreciation on the part of the association of his manly and determined stand taken by him during the late session in favor of the repeal of the existing naturalization laws, and enclosing him a copy of the constitution of this association.

ELK HILL, P. O., Oct. 13, '44.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of 30th ult. has only reached me by my last mail. I appreciate highly, and return my acknowledgements for the generous expression of approval, of my declaration in the Senate of the United States, of concurrence in the principle and policy of the American Republican party, which the Association of Allegheny county have made you their organ to convey to me. The refusal to suppress an avowal of honest opinion on a subject of great public importance, is a merit of a character too humble to have a claim to praise, and the less so, if the fear of its unpopularity were the motive with others, for withholding justice from truth, as the duty of its assertion would in that event be more clearly imperative.

The reform of the laws of natural zation is becoming, fast, a consideration of such urgency in a view of the highest interests, that it must obtain success, and that not remotely if not impeded by bad conduct of its adherents. Above all things it is important to success, that its support be kept unconnected with the proceedings of mobs, with which its principles is so absolutely uncongenial. it is as an inconstestable element of political disorder, that we desire to expel from political influence a foreign potentation, untaught in the only school of order, the early observation and practice of it, action in the pursuit of this object, by mobs, involves not vice only, but also contradiction, and can have its eventuation in nothing better than defeat.

You will be aware of the reference of these observations, which asserts their excuse in the zeal (absolutely inextinguishable whatever may be the conduct of others) with which I shall ever have a stand by the cause of the American Republican Association.

For yourself, sir, you will be pleased to accept my thanks, for the friendly and very obliging expressions in which you have discharged the office imposed upon you by the A. R. Association of the County of Allegheny.

I am very respectfully,
Your obt't servant
W. S ARCHER.

GEO. H. THURSTON, ESQ.

Congress.

The Washington Constitution says:—"The members of Congress will soon begin to wend their way to Washington. Some have already arrived. We have heard of the arrival of the Hon. Isaac E Holmes of South Carolina, the Hon. John Wentworth of Illinois, the Hon. George C. Dromgoole of Virginia."

The Louisville Journal says,—"When the Lucy Walker exploded, Capt. Vann, her commander, had eleven negroes on board; of whom three were killed; five were badly wounded, and three escaped unhurt to the Indiana shore These three were seized in Indiana by two men who crossed the river with them from New Albany to Portland about ten o'clock that night, and neither the white men nor the negroes have since been heard of."

From the Society Islands.

The Bedford Bulletin says,—

"The L. C. Richmond, Capt. Luce, arrived at this port this morning, having left Tahiti July 15th, and bringing nearly a month's later intelligence from the islands. She reports that a few days previous to sailing, an action took place between the French troops and natives, in which a large number of lives were lost, principally on the part of the natives. The French were strongly fortifying the island—the English missionaries were leaving, and confusion reigned among the inhabitants. There were at Tahiti one English steamer, one French steamer, and on French frigate."

The Boston Advertiser adds:

"In addition to the above, our correspondent at New Bedford, informs us that the L. C. Richmond left Tahiti the French frigate Urana, of 64 guns, and Bonsle, of 32 guns, with the steamer Vapeur, of 6 guns, and the English 6 gun steamer the Salamander. The English frigate 'Fish-good' touched there on the 14th, and took on board Queen Pomare and her family for Bolabola."

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—A letter from Darmstadt, dated 2d September, in the *Ober Post Amts, Zeitung*, describes a striking method for the cure of pectoral complaints: The surgical operations of Dr. Van Herff at present attract great interest here. These operations have in several instances effected a decided cure in cases of tubercular pulmonary consumption—*phthisis tuberculosa*. The seat of the ulceration having been ascertained by means of the stethoscope, the matter is discharged outwardly by an incission being made in the cavity of the breast, penetrating the lungs The cure is finally effected by Medicine injected into the wound by a syringe. We have hitherto refrained from making known these operations, as we wished to await the results; but we are now enabled to affirm with confidence that in several instances the operations have obtained the most complete success, and in no cases have been attended by any danger of life We hope that Dr. Van Herff, after an extended series of experiments, will make the observations deduced from them the subject of a philosophic inquiry."—*London Spectator.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PENNSYLVANIA!

	Majorities.		Vote.	
	Clay.	*Polk.*	*Markle.*	*Shunk.*
Adams	765		2435	1848
Allegheny	2340		8105	5863
Armstrong		527	1407	1986
Beaver	623		2730	2093
Bedford	158		3045	2384
Berks		4639	3840	8316
Bucks		350	4804	5106
Butler	137		2197	2054
Carbon		314	453	784
Crawford		710	2410	2920
Chester	479		6139	5475
Columbia		1640	1593	3199
Cumberland		37	2971	3008
Cambria		150	969	1129
Centre		500	1786	2334
Clinton		60	807	925
Clarion		1070	792	1839
Dauphin	897		2352	3213
Delaware	633		2069	1493
Erie	1251		3501	2207
Fayette		650	2836	3304
Franklin	536		3797	3211
Greene		940	1425	2255
Huntingdon	1523		4022	2630
Indiana	783		2098	1417
Juniata		163	1025	1138
Lancaster	4351		9513	5532
Lebanon	851		2478	1745
Lehigh		255	2443	1630
Lycoming		610	1945	2600
Montgomery		1081	4341	5394
Mercer		20	2765	2744
Monroe		1224	377	1601
Mifflin		8	1506	1585
Northampton		1039	2455	3466
Northumberland		945	1498	2394
Perry		970	1316	2246
Philadelphia City	3948		9282	5265
Philadelphia Co	463		14138	12260
Somerset	1626		2450	922
Schuylkill		847	2390	3217
Union	1049		2721	1777
Venango		400	873	1230
Washington		143	3901	3958
Westmoreland		2306	2778	4704
York		835	3802	4691
	22421	22473	142690	142725
		22421		142690

Polk's maj. 52 Shunk's maj. 35

Eleven counties to hear from which gave Shunk 4254 majority. Add Polk's majority of 52 to this, and he will have 4306 majority.

MARYLAND

SAFE FOR CLAY!!

By the Baltimore American of Tuesday we have the cheering intelligence that Maryland has cast her vote for Clay.

Baltimore City.			
Clay.	Polk.	Pratt	Carroll.
8,412	8,887	7,968	9.190
	8,412		7,968
Polk's maj.	475	Carroll's maj.	1,222

The result of the election shows a WHIG GAIN, as compared with the election for Governor held a month ago, of **747!!** And also a Whig gain of **26**, compared with the election for Mayor held on the 21st ult.

The total number of votes cast was 17,299, being the largest vote ever cast in the city, and exceeding the Governor's by 141, when the aggregate vote was 17,158.

Baltimore County.—Whig gain in 5 districts, **318!**

Prince George's County.—Blade-burry District gives 50 majority for Clay.

Montgomery County.—Rockville district, 55 maj for Polk. Whig gain **76!**

The majority for the Whig candidate will be about THREE THOUSAND!! Maryland forever.

VIRGINIA.

Not much news yet from this State. In Wheeling the Polls were kept open three days. At the end of the second day Clay's majority was 485. Harrison's majority was 639.

Marshall county reported 26 for Polk.

Tyler " " 71 "
Brooke " " 116 "

The National Intelligencer has partial returns from Fairfax County. Clay was 82 ahead. Two precincts to be heard from which would probably reduce Clay's majority to 50. The Locos calculated on a majority in this county.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The Journal of Commerce contains a history of past Presidential elections, from which we cull the following interesting items.

Washington was unanimously elected the first President, and was inducted into office on the 30th of April, 1789. He was in office eight years.

The electoral voters since that period have been given as follows:

For President. 1796.	*For Vice President.*
John Adams received 71	T. Pinckney received 58
Thomas Jefferson 68	Aaron Burr 50
1300.	
Thomas Jefferson 73	Aaron Burr 73
John Adams 64	T. Pinckney 58
1804.	
Thomas Jefferson 162	George Clinton 163
Charles C. Pinckney 14	Rufus King 14
1808.	
James Madison 122	George Clinton 113
Charles C. Pinckney 45	Rufus King 47
1812.	
James Madison 128	Elbridge Gerry 128
De Witt Clinton 89	——Ingersoll 58
1816.	
James Monroe 183	D. D. Tompkins 113
Rufus King 34	Opposition scattering.
1820.	
James Monroe 218	D. D. Tompkins 212
No opp. but 1 vote.	Opposition divided.
1824.	
Andrew Jackson 99	J. C. Calhoun 182
John Q. Adams 84	Five others 78
Wm. H. Crawford 41	
Henry Clay 37	

No choice having been effected by the Electors, John Quincy Adams was chosen President by the House of Representatives.

1828.

Andrew Jackson 178	J. C. Calhoun 171
John Q. Adams 83	Richard Rush 83
	Wm. Smith 7
1832.	
Andrew Jackson 219	Martin Van Buren 189
Henry Clay 49	John Sergeant 49
John Floyd 11	Wm. Wilkins 30
William Wirt 7	Lee 11, A. Elmaker 7
1836.	
Martin Van Buren 170	R. M. Johnson 147
Wm. H. Harrison 73	Francis Granger 65
Hugh L. White 26	Scattering 84
Willie P. Mangum 11	
Daniel Webster 14	
1840.	
Wm. H. Harrison 234	John Tyler 234
Martin Van Buren 60	R. M. Johnson 48
	L. W. Tazewell 11
	James K. Polk 1

The popular vote of the four last Presidential elections exhibits the following results:

Summary of votes in 1828.

For Jackson	650,943
For Adams	511,475
Majority for Jackson	139,468

Summary of votes in 1832.

For Jackson	707,217
" Clay	328 581
" Wirt	254,720
Majority for Jackson	123,936

Summary of votes in 1836.

For Van Buren	763,587
" Harrison	631,726
" White	60 892
" Webster	41,093
Majority for Van Buren	25,876

Summary of votes in 1840

For Harrison	1,274,428
" Van Buren	1,128,222
Majority for Harrison	146,206

Summary by Presidential Periods.

Year.	*No. of votes.*
1840	2,402,650
1836	1,501,298
1832	1,290,498
1828	1,162,418

To these items we may add the following information which may be new to some of our readers. It is taken from the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Electors for the several States will meet on the first Wednesday in December next, at places designated in their respective States by the Legislatures, and proceed to ballot on separate tickets for President and Vice President. One at least of the persons voted for must be a resident of a State other than that in which the Electors reside. The Electors are required to make and sign three certificates, each stating the number of votes given by them, and on two distinct lists the number of votes for President and Vice President, and for whom cast. Each certificate is to be sealed and endorsed, that it contains the vote of such a State for President and Vice President, and annexed to it a certified list of the Electors of the State. All are to be addressed to the President of the Senate.

One of these certificates is to be carried to its destination by a person appointed by the Electors, or a majority of them, in writing, for which service he is to be allowed 25 cents per mile for his expenses going and returning, and is bound to deliver his charge at the seat of Government, on the first Wednesday in January next ensuing The second of these certificates is despatched forthwith by mail, and the third deposited with the district judge of the district where the Electors assemble. In case of the failure to receive other certificates by the first Wednesday in January, it is the duty of the U. S Secretary of State to send a special messenger for the one left in the custody of the judge as above mentioned.

On the first Wednesday of February Congress proceeds to ascertain officially the result of the election. Tellers are previously appointed, one by the Senate and two by the House. At the hour specified for the purpose, the Senate repair to the Hall of the House, their clerk bearing the certificates received from the several Electoral colleges of the States. The President of the Senate takes the chair, announcing the purpose of the joint meeting, proceeds to break the seals of the envelopes, commencing with Maine, and proceeding in geographical order, handing over, each to the tellers, without reading.

The subscription and contents of each are read by one of the tellers. The tellers then count the votes, and make duplicate lists thereof, which are handed to the presiding officer, who announces the result, and declares the persons, if any, who have received the majority of all the votes given by the Electors, to be chosen President and Vice President of the United States. The Senate then withdraw, their chief clerk bearing with him the votes of the Electors, and one of the lists made by the tellers, to deposite in the archieves of the body The President elect is then waited on by a joint committee of the two houses, and the Vice President elect by the Senate, and notified of their election.

In case that no person receives a majority of the Electoral votes for President, the House of Representatives immediately proceed to the choice by ballot for the persons (not exceeding three) who have received the highest number of votes The vote in such case is by States, each State being allowed one vote only, a majority of the Representatives of said State present deciding for whom that vote shall be cast. A quorum for the choice of President consists of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States is necessary for a choice. If a President is not chosen by the 4th of March, the duties devolve on the Vice President, President of the Senate, or Speaker of the House of Representatives, as is provided in the case of vacancy by death, resignation, &c.

In the case of the failure to elect a Vice President, the choice is made by the Senate from the two highest on the list of candidates. Two thirds of the whole number of the Senators is a quorum for the purpose, and a majority of the whole number is necessary for a choice.

The President elect is inaugurated on the 4th of March, the oath of office being administered to him by the Chief Justice of the United States To the Vice President the oath is administered by a President *pro tempore* of the Senate chosen for the occasion.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 31, 1844.

The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending the 30th of September last, were, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows, viz:

From Customs,	about	$10,750,000
" Lands,	"	450 000
" Miscellaneous sources,	"	25,500
		$11 2 5,500

The expenditures for the same period were—

On account of the Civil List, Miscellaneou and Foreign Intercou se,		$1,411,052 05
On Account of the Army,	$1,215,682 75	
On accou t of the Indian Department,	907,968 76	
On account of the Fortifications,	200,627 24	
On account of the Pensions,	923,717 50	
	$3,277,996 25	
On account of the Navy,	1,906,206 89	
On account of the Interest of Public Debt,	81 404 62	
On account of the Reimbursement loan of 1841,	231,600 00	
On account of the Reimbursement and interest on Treasury Notes,	322 543 61	
	$7,233,344 42	

—*Madisonian.*

In 1780 the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an Act abolishing slavery in that State. It was introduced by a grateful acknowledgment to God, for the achievement of American Liberty, for that assistance by which they were enabled to break the chains of a foreign power, and by the enjoyment and assumption of a duty conformable to that do all that they could to break all other chains and set the world free!

That preamble, (said Mr. Webster, in his speech at the Philadelphia Mass Convention, Oct. 1, 1844,) was the work of your fathers! They sleep in honored graves. There is not, I believe, one man living now, who was engaged in that most righteous Act. There are words in that preamble fit to be read by all who inherit the blood—by all who have the name—by all who cherish the memory of an honored and virtuous ancestry. And I ask every one of you now present, ere eight and forty hours pass over your heads, to turn to that Act—to read that preamble—and if you are Pennsylvanians, the blood will tingle in your veins! There are arguments in that document far surpassing any thing that my poor ability could advance on the subject.

Preamble, &c.

"When we contemplate our abhorence of that condition to which the arms and tyranny of Great Britain were exerted to reduce us; when we look on the variety of dangers to which we have been exposed and how miraculously our wants in many instances have been supplied, and our deliverance wrought; when even hope and human fortitude have become unqual to the conflict, we are unavoidably led to a serious and grateful sense of the manifold blessings which we have undeservedly received from the hand of that Being from whom every good and perfect gift cometh. Impressed with these ideas, we conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is in our power, to extend a portion of that freedom to others, which hath been extended to us, and release from that state of thraldom to which we ourselves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we have now every prospect of being delivered. It is not for us to enquire why, in the creation of mankind, the inhabitants of the several parts of the earth were distinguished by a difference in feature or complexion. It is sufficient to know, that all are the work of one Almighty Hand. We find in the distribution of the human species, that the most fertile as well as the most barren parts of the earth are inhabited by men of complexions different from ours and from each other; from whence we may reasonably as well as religiously infer, that He who placed them in their various situations, hath extended equally his care and protection to all, and it becometh not us to counteract his mercies. We esteem it a peculiar blessing granted to us, that we are enabled this day to add one more step to universal civilization, by removing, as much as possible, the sorrows of those who have lived in undeserved bondage; and from which, by the assumed authority of the Kings of Great Britain, no effectual legal relict could be obtained. Weaned by a long course of experience from those narrow prejudices and partialities we had imbibed, we find our hearts enlarged with kindness and benevolence towards men of all conditions and nations, and we conceive ouselves at this particular period extraordinarily called upon by the blessings which we have received, to manifest the sincerity of our profession, and to give a substantial proof of our gratitude.

"And whereas the condition of those persons, who have heretofore been denominated Negro and Mulatto slaves; has been attended with circumstances which not only deprive them of the common blessings that they were by nature entitled to, but has cast them into the deepest afflictions, by an unnatural separation and sale of husband and wife from each other and from their children,—an injury, the greatness of which can only be conceived by supposing that we were in the same unhappy case. In justice, therefore, to persons so unhappily circumstanced, and who having no prospects before them whereon they may rest their sorrows and their hopes, have no reasonable inducement to render their services to society which they otherwise might, and also in greatful commemoration of our own happy deliverance from that state of unconditional submission, to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Britain: Be it enacted." &c. &c.

The day before yesterday we received advice of the death of Nathan Dunn, Esq. of Philadelphia, proprietor of the incomparable Chinese Museum in London. He was on a tour along the Rhine, to Switzerland. At Fribourg he was seized with billious fever, but partially restored by medical aid; and in a few days he proceeded thence to Vevay, Canton de Vaud, where he experienced a fatal relapse He was attended in his last moments by an able physician and a pious English chaplain. I immediately inserted a short obituary tribute in Galignani's Messenger. Mr. Dunn left Philadelphia for London with a rich harvest of public esteem and private regard: he won the kindest respect of the good and of the great in the Britsh capital. My frequent personal intercourse with him, in 1842 and 1843, strengthened the high opinion which a familiar acquaintance in Philadelphia left of his excellent qualities of head and heart. We may hope that his Chinese collection, precious and unique as it is, and creditable to the American Mercantile character, will not be dispersed. On the 27th inst. my family and myself dined with the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, Mr. King, who is established in the Faubourg St. Germain, elegantly—in all respects suitably to his station. His table reminded us of the sumptuous hospitality of Gen. Cass. Mr. King has made, in the spheres in which he has moved, a most favorable impression by his sound sense and natural good breeding.—Louis Phillippe particularly affects and distinguishes foreign representatives of this description. The general intelligence and courteous manners of Dr. Martin, along with his advantages as a linguist, and his official activity, assure him success and efficiency.—Walsh's Letters to Nat. Int

CRIME AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—On the 20th September last there arrived in this city two persons, Englishmen, who called their names Ellis; the eldest apparently about fifty years of age, the other, not more than two or three and twenty.—They boarded at the Pavilion Hotel, passed off as being connected together by relationship, and associated with the gentlemen boarders of the house. It now appears that their real names were Joseph Elder and Wm. Burgess, and that they were fugitives from injustice in England. The younger man, Burgess, was a Clerk in the Bank of England, and through his means a number of shares in the bapital stock of the Bank, amounting to between forty and fifty thousand dollars, were sold and transferred, the man Elder fraudulently representing himself as the owner of the stock. The parties made their escape from London, and landed from the steamer from Liverpool at Halifax, and thence travelled through the Canadas to this city. On Thursday, R. Bond and John Forrester, the former, another Clerk in the Bank, and the latter, one of the Mansion House Police, arrived in this city, having been on the track of the fugitives for some days. In the afternoon they arrested Elder at his boarding house in Federal street, and obtained information that Burgess was at Nahant.

A party of officers proceeded to the Hotel, and one of them found the culprit, but by some extraordinary accident, he made his escape from the person who arrested him, and fled. He was heard of from a cottage at Nahant, and a boat was yesterday missing from the beach, and the conclusion is, that he either put out to sea, in the hope of being taken up by a vessel, or that he crossed over to the main land.

Yesterday morning, on opening the cell of Elder, at the jail, he was found dead, having committed suicide in the night by hanging himself.—We learn that he had invested his ill gotten gains in stock and treasury notes, the certificates of which were found on his person, when he was arrested, and that these, with the money found in thr room of Burgess, at Nahant, make up the sum received by them, except about three thousand dollars, which had unquestionably been spent.—Boston Atlas.

GOV FORD appears to be determined to keep up the excitement between the citizens of Hancock county and the Mormons, and if a collission does not ensue, it will certainly not be his fault By the officers of the steamer Osprey, which left Nauvoo on Saturday evening last, we learn that a part of the Nauvoo Legion were being armed, and were to march to Carthage, in compliance with an order from the Governor—but for what purpose was not positively known, but was supposed to relate to circumstances growing out of the trial of SHARP and others, which is now progressing at that place. In a day or two we shall know the particulars.—*St. Louis Republican, Oct. 9.*

AN Election for 1 President, 6 Managers and 1 Treasurer of the "Pittsburgh Coal Hill Turnpike Road Company," will be held on the 9th of December, at the Toll house. JACOB EWART,
nov 7-w3t* Treasurer.

83 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

B. E. CONSTABLE respectfully invites the attention of his customers to a new lot of—
Splendid French Broche Shawls, Mode Green, Blue and Black grounds, all wool, just imported.
Rich Turkey Shawls, newest style of pattern.
New style Cassimere Shawls, at $9, worth $14.
Blue plaid Cloth Cloakings.
High colored Gala Plaids.
5 cases prints, new style, at 6¼, 8, 9, 10 and 12½ cents.
Received to-day. [nov 7-wtf

Spotted Pelisse Flannels.

SCARLET, Blue, Orange, Green and Spotted Pelisse Flannels, for children's wear. A fresh supply just opened at the wholesale and retail Fancy Goods house of
W. R. MURPHY,
nov 6 N. E. corner Fourth and Market sts.

Cheap Bonnet Ribbons.

W. R. MURPHY has just received a lot of Bonnet Ribbons, at 12½, 16 and 18¾ cts per yard—*very cheap*—at the north east corner of Fourth and Market streets [nov 6] W. R. MURPHY.

THREAD LACES AND EDGINGS.

A LARGE supply of these goods, very cheap, to be had at the Dry Goods house of
oct 31 W. R. MURPHY.

REAL WELSH FLANNELS.

ANOTHER supply of these desirable goods, "warranted not to shrink," just received at
W. R. MURPHY'S,
oct 31 north-east corner of 4th and Market sts.

SWISS & JACKONET EDGINGS & INSERTINGS.

A LARGE supply of these goods, including some new and beautiful Reviere styles, just received by
oct 31 W. R. MURPHY.

SOAP.—26 boxes Palm—dressed, No. 1 Chillicothe Soap; 10 " No 1 Chillicothe Soap;
Just landed and for sale by
REINHART & STRONG,
nov 5 140 Liberty street.

FINE BLACK TEAS.—A few half chests superior rose-flavored extra Chulan Teas just received and for sale by REINHART & STRONG,
nov 5 140 Liberty street.

Cranberries.—A few bushels just received and for sale by REINHART & STRONG.
oct 22 140 Liberty street.

Ground Nuts.—10 bags, just received and for sale by REINHART & STRONG,
oct 22 140 Liberty street.

Feathers—1,000 lbs. prime Live Geese Feathers, just received on consignment, and for sale by REINHART & STRONG,
oct 25 140 Liberty street.

House and Lot for Sale,
(Near the Canal basin.)

THAT valuable lot of ground on Penn street, (5th ward,) being 25 feet front on Penn, and extending back 100 feet to an alley, together with the dwelling house, (and office formerly occupied by Alderman Stuart) is offered for sale—a bargain This is an eligible situation for business, and the house is large and comfortably finished. The owner residing in the country, is anxious to dispose of it. Apply to
BLAKELY & MITCHEL,
nov 7-wim Real Estate Agents, Smithfield st.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

COMMENTARIES AND HELPS to the study of the Bible, consisting of—

Henry's Commentary, 6 vols.		
Do.	do.	3 "
Scott's	do.	3 "
Clark's	do.	6 "

Doddridge's Expositor, 1 vol. 8vo.
Collateral Bible, having the parallel passages arranged under one view; 3 large vols. 8vo—very cheap.
Horne's Introduction to the study of the Scriptures, in 2 vols. 8vo—$3.50 only.
Encycl pedia of Religious Knowledge, with maps and illustrations.
Robinson's Calmet, revised, with large additions.
Horne on the Psalms; Luther on Galatians;
McKnight on the Epistles;
Chalmers on the Romans;
Dick on the Acts of the Apostles;
Gaussen on the Bible;
Ripley's, Barne's and Bush's Notes on the Old and New Testaments.
Help to the Acts and Gospels; Biblical Antiquities; Union Bible Dictionary.
Bloomfield's Greek Testament, with English notes
Polymician Testament by Greenfield, with Lexicon appended.
A good assortment of Pocket Bibles and Testaments, Polyglott Bibles, Concordances, &c, &c.
For sale by ROBT. CARTER, late T. Carter,
nov 7 No 56 Market st, between 3d and 4th.

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR NOVEMBER, 1844.

W. J. HOWARD. J. F. KELLY. T. J. BIGHAM.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ..... 3¼@3½
Pearls ..... 4¼@4½
Scorchings ..... 3½@3¾
Saleratus ..... 4¼@4½
Ale—₱ bbl.
XXX Ale ..... —@7.00
Common ..... —@5.00
Axes—₱ dozen.
Holmes' ..... —@12.00
Mann's ..... 13.00@14.00
Anchors—₱ lb.
Juniata ..... 7 @8
Axles—₱ lb.
Axes ..... 8 @9
Batting—₱ lb.
Superior ..... 9 @12½
Common ..... @ 9
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size ..... 2,60 @2,70
Small size ..... @ —
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ..... 27 @28
Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms ..... 50.00@60,00
Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ..... 1,25@1,62
Shaker ..... 2,00@2,25
Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ..... —@4.00
Black Oak ..... —@3.00
Hemock ..... 2,50@3.00
Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ..... @ 4½
From wagon ..... @ 5
Cotton—₱ lb.
Tennee & Alabam 7 @ 8½
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1 ..... @12½
Cocoa, prepared ..... 24 @25
Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ..... @ 8
Pittsburgh Star ..... 20 @—
Cincinnati do ..... @23
Sperm, best brands ..... @38
Do inferior ..... @33
Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10 ..... @16
" 11 to 13 ..... @17
" 14 ..... @18
Increasing 1@1c. ₱ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen.
No. 500 ..... @ 8½
" 600 ..... @ 7¼
" 700 ..... @ 6¼
" 800. 900, 1000 ..... @ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb ..... @23
Carpet Chain ..... @20
Cotton Twine ..... @25
Candle Wick ..... @17
Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white ..... @12½
St. Domingo ..... 6 @ 6¼
Laguayra ..... 7¼ @ 7¾
Rio ..... 7 @ 7¼
Havana ..... @—
Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers' ..... 29 @30
Sheathing ..... 29 @30
Bolt ..... @35
Old ..... @18
Cordage by coil—₱ lb [10 ₱ cent. off these prices for cash.]
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb., net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ..... @3
Bevel'd gearage do ..... @4½
Light machinery do ..... @4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do ..... @3
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ..... @3
over 10 in ..... @3
[10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars ..... @3
Hollow-ware assort'd ..... @3½
Log Chains ..... @4½
Sad Irons ..... @6
Tailors and Hatters' Irons ..... @6
Wagon boxes ..... @3½
Dearborn " set ..... @62½
Counter weights ..... @62½
Tea kettles, doz. ..... @ 9.00
Waffle Irons ..... @12.00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar, &c ..... @ 2,50
24 in. bow front ..... @ 2,50
(add or dimnish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c ..... 8 @ 8½
38 Laurel & Brunswick ..... 8 @ 9
Pittsburgh ..... @ 7½
37 Lights ..... @ 6½
3-4 Light ..... 5½@ 6
Waltham fine ..... @ 9½
33 Bleached ..... 8 @ 9
4-4 do Long cloths 9 @13
Tickings—
33 Saco ..... —@11
Rochester ..... @14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c ..... 18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk 9½@10
Bleached do ..... 10½@11
Prints—
Common ..... 6 @ 9½
Good, style Madder colors ..... 9 @18
Merrimack & Fall River Blue ..... 11½@12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes ..... 15 @17
Alum ..... @ 4
Aasafœtida ..... 25 @ 28
Arrow Root ..... 8 @10
Aquafortis ..... 10 @11
Borax, refined ..... 20 @25
Balsam, Peru ..... 2,00@2,25
Do Copavia ..... 35 @37½
Bromasine ..... 3¼@ 3½
Camphor, refined ..... 75 @1,00
Chloride Lime, cask 8 @ 9
Cochineal ..... 1,75@2,00
Cream Tartar ..... 21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @ 2½
Glue ..... 12 @13
Galls ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic ..... 31 @37
" Copal ..... 38 @40
" Tragacinth ..... 31 @37½
" Shellac ..... 16 @18
" Mastic ..... 1,20@1,25
Ipecac ..... 75 @87
Jalop, powdered ..... 80 @ —
Lithargе ..... 5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root ..... 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball ..... 19 @22
Lac Dye ..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ..... 31 @37
Manna, Flake ..... 62 @75
Madder, Umbro ..... 20 @22
Madder, Common ..... 18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey ..... 20 @60
Oil, Virriol ..... 4½@ 5
" Castor ..... 1,00@1,25
" Cassia ..... 6,00@6,50
" Cloves ..... 2,75@3,00
" Lemon ..... 2,25@3,00
" Peppermint ..... 3,50@4,00
Opium, Turkey ..... 3,00@3,50
Quinne ..... —@3,50
Rhubarb, root ..... 68 @75
Sal Ammon ..... 20 @25
Sal Soda ..... 5 @ 6
Senna ..... 18 @25
Tartaric Acid ..... 50 @62
Vitrol, Blue ..... 11 @12
Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood ..... 5½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped ..... 2½@ 3
Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished ..... 11 @12
Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran ..... — @ 7
Shorts ..... 8 @ 9
Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky ..... 18 @22
Ohio & Penn'a ..... 24 @28
Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 ..... —@—
No 1 hlf-bls ..... —@ 7,25
No 2 ..... —@12,00
No 2 hlf-bls ..... —@—
No 3 ..... 8,50@ 9,00
No 1 kitts ..... —@—
Herring, No. 1 ..... 5,25@ 6.00
No 2 ..... —@ 5,00
Salmon, No. 1 ..... —@17,00
No 2 ..... —@—
Shad ..... —@ 8,50
Cod, ₱ lb ..... —@—
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd ..... @25
Soft ..... 20 @22
Hard ..... @11
Currants, Zante ..... @12½
Filberts ..... 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey ..... 16 @18
Malaga ..... @12
Raisins, Muscat ..... @—
Bunch ..... 3.00@3,12
Bloom ..... —@—
Cranberries, bush 1,75@2.00
Lemons Sicily, bx 5,00@6,00
Oranges do ..... 4,25@4.50
Peaches dry, bush 1,00@1.25
Apples dry ..... @ 50
Apples green, bbl 1,00@1.25
Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands ..... —@4,00
Superfine ..... 3,87@4,00
Scratched ..... @ —
Fine ..... @ —
Rye Flour ..... 2,25@2,37
" hf. bbls ..... @1,75
Buckwheat ..... @2,25
" hf. bls ..... @1,75
Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick ..... 14.50@15.00
Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore *via* Canal.
Flour ₱ bbl ..... 70 @75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco. Lard. Cotton, Butter, Lead, Tallow, &c ..... @45
Feathers ..... 75 @80
Fur & Peltries ..... @75
Wool ..... @75
Rags ..... @75
Ashes ..... @45
Oil of all kinds ..... @50
Northern.
To Detroit heavy ..... 50 @75
To Cleveland, " ..... 35 @45
Western.
Via the River.
To Cincinnati ..... @12½
Louisville ..... 18 @20
St. Louis ..... 37 @40
Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ₱ gross ..... —@9.00
Pint, do ..... —@7,00
Madeira wine, 5 & 6 to gallon ..... —@9.00
Claret, ₱ gross ..... —@9.00
Window Glass

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 4, 1844.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The returns come in slowly. Polk's maj. in Washington is 120, a gain over Shunk of 67. The Locofoco report from Fayette Co., is that Polk has gained 112 in 15 twps.—6 to be heard from. A report from the same source gives Polk 940 in Greene—a gain of 38. Polk's maj. in Westmoreland is 2320—a gain of 394. We give the following extract from our correspondent at Hollidaysburgh, Huntingdon County.

HOLLIDAYSBURGH, Nov. 2d, 1844.

"10 twps. heard from—Clays maj. 744. A gain of 99 over Markle and we expect it will be so all over the county. Yours, &c.

"P. S. We expect 1600 *sure*, and very likely 1700 in old Huntingdon."

CRAWFORD Co.—We have returns from Crawford by last night's mail which show an increased vote by both parties. All the county heard from but five districts—the maj. for Polk is 710, a gain of about 200. Birney's vote is 96. The maj. for Polk may be reduced by the twps. to hear from. The maj. for Clay in Indiana is reported to be 751

PHILADELPHIA.

The United States Gazette, of Saturday morning, says:

RETURNS.

The returns of the City and County cannot be received until after the departure of the Western Mail. We therefore state generally, that the returns of a few Wards in the city, (four of them,) show an aggregate increase of only a few votes for Mr. Clay, over Gen. Markle's majority. We therefore judge that the city will give about Four Thousand (4000) majority for Clay and Frelinghuysen—the same as for Gen'l. Markle.

The county will not quite come up to her October work. The difference however cannot, apparently, be very great.

The way bill of this morning's eastern stage contained the following reported returns:

	Clay.	Polk.
Lancaster,	4400	
Franklin,	600	
Dauphin,	900	
Cumberland,		47

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PENNSYLVANIA!

	Majorities.		Gains.	
	CLAY.	POLK.	WHIG.	LOCO.
Allegheny	2365		123	
Butler	200		57	
Huntingdon, part	744		99	
Indiana	751		70	
Somerset	1672		144	
Armstrong		527	52	
Clarion		746	350	
Venango		292	65	
Fayette		600		132
Greene		940		110
Washington		118		61
Westmoreland		2332		406
Bedford	100			61
Beaver	584			23
Lancaster	4100		419	
Dauphin	900		39	
Franklin	600		14	
Cumberland		47		
Crawford	660		150	
Phila. city, 4 w'rds			208	

As far as heard from there is a slight gain for the Whigs over Markle's vote, but not enough to save the State. The Whig counties have done nobly, but the Locofoco counties have gone dead against the Tariff, and have generally increased their majoritie for Polk over Shunk.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM OHIO!

Gone for Clay!!

We congratulate our readers on the news which we give below from Ohio. The Buckeye State has gone for Harry of the West by an overwhelming majority.

Muskingum, maj. for Clay	1299	gain over Bartley	133	
Harrison,	"	235	"	79
Jefferson,	"	27	"	55
Washington,	"	500	"	150
Belmont,	"	330	"	114
Summit,	"	782	"	159

In Belmont all the County had been heard from but three townships. Guernsey county returns from seven townships show a Whig gain of 37 since last election. Meigs county—Clay's majority at Pomeroy precinct is 190—a Whig gain. Gallia county—Clay's majority at Gallipolis precinct is 180—a Whig gain. Cuyahoga county—eight townships to hear from but the Cleveland, Herald says the nett Whig gain so far is 61 and that Clay's majority will be about 950. Cleveland gave a Whig majority of 137, a gain of 26. Birney's vote in Summit county is 175, a gain of one vote. Columbiana county—the reported majority for Clay is 300. Franklin county—a Whig gain of 56. Portage county—14 townships heard from and Clay's majority so far is 200. Trumbull county—Clay's majority so far is 350—two townships to hear from. The six counties in the table above have been heard from in full.

These are the amount of our returns from Ohio. In every county heard from there has been a large increase over Bartley's majority. Our brethren there have swept the state in triumph.

Immense Whig Procession in New York.

The New York papers come to us filled with glowing accounts of the greatest and most gorgeous procession ever got up in that city. It was a grand demonstration, and was six and one-half miles in length, numbering 12,000 actually in the procession, and 100,000 spectators. The Journal of Commerce counted eleven of the divisions which contained 5,194, and as there were twenty one divisions, it allows 12,000 The Journal of Commerce is well known as a bitter enemy of the Whig party. We have not the space or time this morning to give details. It is allowed on all hands to have exceeded everything of the kind ever attempted in that city. There were from 800 to 1000 vehicles of every description, and it was two hours and thirty eight minutes in passing the Express office.

As usual that band of blackguards, convicts and thieves, the Empire club, endeavored to interrupt the line of procession in several places, but the sturdy Whigs on horseback punished them very severely. Among other annoyances they pricked the horses, and one of them just as he had done so and was in the act of shouting "hurra for Polk and Dallas," was kicked in the breast by the goaded animal with both feet. He fell, of course, and was carried off supposed to be mortally wounded. On the whole the affair passed off well, with prodigious eclat.

The Hon Mr. Archer, United States Senator for Virginia, left this city yesterday for New York. We understand that Mr Archer expressed himself entirely confident that Virginia would give a majority for Clay and Frelinghuysen.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

The New York Mirror of Monday afternoon has the following:

A FACT WITH AN INFERENCE FOR WIDOWS. The cashmere shawls which brought such enormous prices at the late sale by FOX & LIVINGSTON, were all SECOND HAND, and we are informed by a gentleman who has resided in the East, that there IS NO SUCH THING (out of royal possession) AS A BEAUTIFUL REAL CASH MERE THAT IS NOT SECOND HAND.

PARDONED.—Col. Ewing, the U. S. Marshal received to-day a full pardon from President Tyler, for David McDaniel, Thomas Towson, J R. D Prefontaine, Nathaniel H. Morton, John A. McCormick and Wm J Harris, six persons now confined in the jail of this county, under different sentences, for participating in the robbery and murder of Chavis, the Santa Fe Trader. John McDaniel and Joseph Brown, it will be recollected, were executed on the 17th of last August; David McDaniel and Thos. Towson were both convicted, but received a respite from the President, putting off the day of the execution to the 21st of June next.

Prefontaine was sentenced to twelve months' confinement, and to pay a fine of $1000; his term of imprisonment expired sometime during last month, but he was still held in custody, being unable to pay the fine. Morton, McCormick and Harris were sentenced at the last April term of the U. S. Court to nine months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $10. Their term of confinement would not have expired until sometime in December.—*St. Louis New Era, Oct 22.*

From the Cincinnati Daily Chronicle,

The Presbyterian Synod.—The Slave Question.

We had intended to have made a regular report of the important debate, now going on in the Second Presbyterian Church, on the question of slavery. The fact, however, that it is a *Judicial trial*, renders it in some measure improper to report everything, while the case is undecided We shall, in due time, however, give an abstract of the whole.

The proceedings of Monday consisted in the charge and statements of the accuser, Mr. Gilmore. The charge is brought against the Rev. William Graham, and is a charge of *heresy*, not upon matters of creed or theological opinion, but that in a certain pamphlet, published by him, he taught that the Scriptures authorized slavery. The specifications are certain quotations from various pages of that pamphlet:—The accuser having stated these charges, made his speech in support of them.

Tuesday was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Graham, in an elaborate argument in defence of his positions, and explanatory of grounds upon which he deemed it impossible that he should be condemned by the Sydod; and also of the object of his pamphlet. Some of his topics were, 1. The errors of Abolitionism. 2 The unity of the Presbyterian Church, which did not admit of condemning a member for offences of which its constitution took no cognizance, and which long usage had permitted 3. An examination of Scripture phrases and Scripture [practices, in reference to the custom of slavery. This part of the subject included a criticism on the proper meaning of Hebrew terms. From this Mr. Graham proceeded to an examination of the Levitical Law, and of the practice in the time of Abraham. 4. From this branch of the subject he proceeded to analyze the precepts of the New Testament.

We did not hear the conclusion of his argument, and therefore may have omitted some portion of the topics. The argument, however, included, and will throughout include, a universal scope in reference to the subject. Nature, law, the Old and New Testaments, the constitution of the United States, and the social organization, are all discussed, and to be discussed in this debate.

From the Montreal Herald of Saturday.

COTEAU DU LAC, October 23.

Unfortunate Accident.—On Friday night, the 18th inst., about eight o'clock, Lemeri Christindit Santamour was driven from his store by the threats of the canal men at Beauharnois He embarked with his sister, Miss Adelaide Christin, a quantity of goods and money to the amount of £150, and the two ferry men. From fear of the threats of the men he unwisely loaded the scow too heavily. Shortly after they pushed off the boat filled; it is supposed the two ferrymen endeavored to swim ashore, as nothing was heard of them.

The young lady was heard not far from the shore, and after passing all the rapids of the Cascades was still heard. Nothing was done to assist them, and they, as well as the ferrymen, all perished. The scow was found bottom up at *Isle Perrot, with a bedstead and* some articles still in her.

☞Gen. PEGRAM, of Virginia, waa one of the unfortunate individuals whose lives were lost in the late fearful disaster of the Lucy Walker. The Richmond Whig thus notices his death:

DEATH OF GEN. PEGRAM, *President of Bank of Virginia.*—Rarely has a community been more sadly impressed by any similar event than this, by the fate of Gen. Pegram. No man among us was more generally popular and esteemed; none other had a larger body of zealous and attached personal friends: no other more deserved to have, for he had a real nobility of soul: He was true to his friend, loyal to his principles, upright in all his relations, generous, hospitable, warm hearted and patriotic. We doubt if a finer specimen could have been found of the Virginia gentleman of the olden time, or a superior model of what a son, a father, a husband, a friend or a citizen ought to be.

His talents were distinguished, his popular address almost unrivalled, his bearing being gentle without fawning, firm and self possessed without pretension or blustering, modest without bashfulness, and dignified without encroachment. No man was more incapable of inflicting a wound on the feelings of others, or more capable of forgetting self when the case required it. The writer of this humble tribute to the memory of one whose many virtues will summon many eloquent pens to commemorate them, in a diversified acquaintance with the world, has known but few superiors to JAMES W. PEGRAM in any one respect, and scarcely an equal in the many attributes which go to make up the good man, the good citizen, and the friend.

The mode of his departure naturally saddens the impression. Yet ought it not. He who is prepared for the summons cannot be hurried too rapidly to meet it. The death by inches—the lingering agony of the final sickness—the last adieus to weeping friends—why, if possible, should they not be spared? With the one provision of being prepared, the Philosophic though Heathen Roman was right after all—*that* death is best which is "quickest, most sudden, and most unexpected"

At such a moment it were impertinent to tender to the widow any argument of solace, but were we privileged so to do, we would derive that argument from the grief which pervades a great community at the calamity which deprives them of a friend and zealous patriot, while it bereaves her of a husband worthy of all her love, and from the assurance which this affords of public sympathy with her misfortune—that sympathy, which after God's ministering, and time, is the sole relief for such a weight of woe.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lake Superior to his friend in this city.—*Iowa City Standard.*

EAGLE HARBOR, Aug. 16, 1844.

Since we arrived here we have discovered five or six veins of copper, but have not been able to prove any of them. All these discoveries have been made in the course of small streams, where the action of the water has exposed them. They are all nearly similar in their mineralogical appearance, being a combination of the native copper, with quartz, calcareous spar, or the trap rock. Of the carbonate or oxide of copper—we have not discovered any. Mr. Jackson, the great Geologist of Boston, is with us at present, and is employed by the company to test the ores that we have discovered. He has examined one of our largest and richest veins, on Eagle river. It is eight feet wide at the place where it was first opened, and can be traced for nearly a mile in the bed of the stream. His opinion of this is, that it will justify the expense of working, and he supposes that it may yield twenty five per cent. This is the only vein that he has examined as yet, as he has been and now is confined to his room with a severe illness. Mr. Henshaw, of Boston, one of the richest stockholders in the company, came with him and is at present with us. I believe that the company intend to put all their men to work on this vein, and to prove it thoroughly.

Eagle River is a small stream, not more than ten or fifteen feet wide at its mouth, about five miles in length, and is so shallow that you can cross it any where on the rocks that lie in the stream. This will be a hard country to 'prove,' and it will require time, as well as a large amount of capital, to effect any thing. I think the vein they have concluded to work on will prove the others, and if it proves to be rich, there are several others now discovered that will prove to be equally so.

NEW AND INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The National Intelligencer contains a long letter from Mr. Pickett, at Lima, commenting upon discoveries of very extraordinary ruins, said to have been found by Judge Neito in the province of Chachapoyas, while on an exploring expedition. In making a survey of the country, he found, at Ceulap, a building of a most extraordinary character, which he describes as a wall of hewn stone 560 feet in width, 3,600 feet in length, and 150 feet high.

"This edifice being solid in the interior for the whole space contained within 5,376,000 feet in circumference, which it has, to the before mentioned height of 150 feet, is solid and levelled, and upon it there is another wall of 300,000 feet in circumference in this form, 600 feet in length and 500 feet in breadth, with the same elevation, (150 feet) of the lower wall, and, like it, solid and levelled to the summit. In this elevation, and also in that of the lower wall, are a great many inhabitants or rooms of the same hewn stone, 18 feet long and 15 wide, and in these rooms, as well as between the dividing walls of the great wall, are found neatly constructed niches, a yard or two thirds long, and a half a yard broad and deep, in which are found bones of the ancient dead, some naked and some in cotton shrouds or blankets of a firm texture, though coarse, and all worked with borders of different colors If this description is authentic—and we have no reason to doubt it—this must be the greatest building in the world in point of size. We know of nothing in Egypt or Persia to equal it. From the description it must have been a vast tomb, but whether erected by the Indians before the Spanish discovery, or by remoter generations, cannot be decided; yet the Judge says that the ingenious and highly wrought specimens of workmanship, the elegance of the cutting of some of the hardest stone, the ingenuity and solidity of the gigantic work, all in stone; the elegant articles of gold and silver, and the curiously wrought stones found in the mounds, all satisfy him that that territory was occupied by an enlightened nation, which declined in the same manner as others more modern, as Babylon, Balbec, and the cities of Syria; and this, he says, is evidently the work of people from the old world, as the Indians had no instruments of iron to work with.'

WESLEY'S DEATH BED.—We visited yesterday Mr. Colman's picture gallery in Broadway, principallay for the purpose of seeing an engraving of the "Death of the Rev. John Wesley," and wish we could transfer to paper the emotions we experienced as we gazed upon the scene pencilled faithfully before us The moment selecteted by the artist for representation is that in which the holy and apostolic man, after some minutes of silent prayer or thought, with clasped hands, uttered those memorable words which thrilled through the hearts of his weeping friends—"THE BEST OF ALL IS GOD IS WITH US."

Standing at the foot of the bed and leaning forward to catch any further words that might fall from the lips of the dying saint, is the Rev. Peard Dickenson, for nine years reader of the prayers of the City-road chapel, London. Behind him, enveloped in a cloak, stands Dr. Whitehead, the friend and biographer of Wesley. Sitting near Mr. Dickenson is the venerable Mather, with his ear trumpet raised to his ear, and near him is a youth—the son of the Rev. James Rogers— who is the lone survivor of the group. On the right of the bed, Mrs. Charles Wesley is kneeling in an agony of grief. At the head, somewhat behind, stands Mr. Wesley's most tried and intimate friend, he Rev. Joseph Bradford. At a little distance from the circle is seated a medical student, a pupil of Dr Whitehead's. His head is resting on his hand as though musing and overpowered by the sanctity of the scene.

On the left is Mrs. Esther Ann Rogers, looking sorrowfully but calmly on the countenance of Mr Wesley. Behind her stands the taller figure of Miss Ritchie, afterwards Mrs Mortimer. On the right of Mrs Rogers stands the Rev. Thomas Rankin, a supernumerary preacher, and on her left her husband, the Rev. James Rogers, Rev. James Creighton, John Horton, Esq. Mr. Wesley's executor, his countenance indicating strong emotion, Rev. George Whitfield, Mr. Wesley's book steward, Rev Jonathan Edmondson, Robert Carr, Brakenbury, and others.

The engraving is by W. O. Geller, from a painting by M. Claxton, and when framed is 32 inches by 25 As a work of art it is admirable. The grouping of the figures, the characteristic expression which the artist has depicted, the grief of each, and above all, the calm, illuminated though emaciated countenance of the dying man himself, stamp the production as at once a faithful portraiture and a finished specimen of art. To the more opulent members of that growing section of the Christian church to whom the name and memory of WESLEY must ever be dear, such a picture must be above price.—*N. Y. Com. Adv*

FEEDING HORSES.

We have tried feeding horses upon grain alone, and hay, and found the latter the best for the animals. They were not so shrunk up or gaunt, there was more muscle and consequently more weight, and whatever may be thought of this latter quality in a race-horse where nothing but bones and sinews are required, every farmer knows that the road or farm horse is worth but little without weight. Feeding horses on grain alone, is like keeping a man on wheat bread solely; he will live for a time, but will finally sink under the experiment. In this case, the finer the flour the worse for the man. We have never had horses in better condition for labor, than when we have fed them with cut wheat straw, wet up in a tub with Indian corn meal. It is evident there must oe some proportion between the bulk and the nutritive matter for the bulk. Oats, perhaps, approach nearer the standard than any other grain; but the use of these alone, will in a long run be found unadvisable.

One of the most carefully conducted experiments we have noticed, was the one made by Mr. Brotherton, near Liverpool; and he came to the conclusion that horses cannot be kept in a condition fit for work, if fed on grain alone. For nine years, Mr. Brotherton allowed three bushels of oats and one of beans, but no hay or chaff. During this period he annually lost more or less horses which he attributed to the quanty of grain being greater than the stomach could digest This induced him to adopt feeding hay with grain, in the following proportions:—To eight horses he allowed one bushel of oats, one bushel of beans, and three bushels of cut hay, straw, or clover; and he found them better able to do their work than before, and for several years after adopting the plan, lost but one horse from disease. Farmers, we are confident, have much to learn on the subject of feeding animals, and the health and good condition of the latter will, we doubt not, be found compatible with a greater degree of economy than has generally been practised.—*Cultivator.*

AMUSEMENT OF A MOORISH SULTAN.—The Meshaw Herald now proclaimed that Shasha (the blow-giver and the six-fingered Alee, each of free will, were about to test their strength, and that a royal donation of fifty gold mitzakel would be the reward of the conqueror. "May God bless our Lord!" shouted by ten thousand voices, drowned the cry of the herald, "the deafener," as the people called him, from his astounding voice. Both the champions were already on the appointed ground, when there arose the question which should receive the first blow. On this the sturdy Alee spoke: "O mighty Shasha, slave of the Defender of the Faithful, the Sultan of the world: it is my duty to grant that advantage even to the meanest servant of our Lord." The blow giver replied:—"Your course of life is run; it has reached its goal? Where shall I deal the fatal blow?" Alee pointed to the top of his head. The long and muscular arm of the black was now raised and poised in the air over the skull of Allee, with kneees slightly bent, stood undaunted before his antgaonist, a broad grin upon his features, as if certain of his power of resisting all human strength. Down came the fist of the black, sounding like the sledge hammer when struck with force against an anvil. Alee staggered, drops of sweat burst out upon his forehead, his eyes rolled with pain and seemed starting from their sockets; but, recovering, he shook himself, and, rubbing his bullet shaped head and looking around, exclaimed? Allah that is what you may call a blow? and what a blow too! Allah? But come my turn, O Bokhary! and if it pleases the most mighty God, Shasha, the blow giver, shall never deal another."

Then, turuing to the Sultan, he craved to be allowed to place himself on equal height with his tall opponent. This was granted; and four soldiers were ordered to fetch a marble block that was at hand, but they found it too much for them. Alee ran to the spot, and having with their assistance, put it on his shoulders brought it and placed it in front of the Sultan. Then, having doffed his gelab, he took his position on the block, and clinching his six-fingered fit and throwing his body slightly backwards, raised nis arm, and seemed to choose a posture whereby he might secure the greatest power. He hesitated, and dropped his arm, as if to consider a little longer. And now the black man trembled, and over his sooty face there seemed to come a harrid paleness. as Alee resumed, in a yet more decided manner, his posture of attack. Down, rapid as a thunderbolt, fell Alee's fist, and with it fell the black, never to rise again. The Bokhary's skull was frightfully fractured, and he who had so often dealt the blows of death was now but as one of those who had met a like fate from his own relentless arm.—"There is no power nor strength in any but God," exclaimed the Sultan, as the black expired at his feet. "Give the clown," pointing to Alee, "the fifty ducats, and let him have safe conduct.—Shasha, in truth, is a great loss to my household; but who can avoid God's decress, which arh written in the Book of Fate." Allee took the purse; and, ere the Sultan's mandate for him to be escorted could be put in force, he had mingled with the crowd, add was seen no more. Some said that the brethren of the black murdered him that night.—Hay's Western Barbary.

THE UNRECORDED GRAVE.

Who resteth here?
Manhood—that gloried in its pride and might?
Beauty—with cheek of love and eye of light?
Age—with its furrows and its look of care?
Youth—with its open smile and sunny hair?
Genius—with fiery glance and haughty brow,
Compelled before a mightier one to bow?

Who resteth here?
Is manhood stricken in its hour of pride?
Hath manhood fallen in the battle tide—
When banners streamed along the golden sky—
When rushed the war horse in his majesty—
When arm met arm—when life was waged with life—
When foe sought foe, and quailed not at the strife?
Rests manhood here?

Who resteth here?
Beauty with pleasant glance and lip of bloom
With voice of music—breath of sweet perfume?
Some gentle heart that beamed from eyes of mirth,
And shed a radiance round the happy hearth?
Some youthful form that may no longer stand
To greet with smiles of love her fellow band?
Rests beauty here?

Who resteth here?
Genius with saddened face and laurel crown,
Withered before the world's haughty frown?
Some child of song, whose name shall yet be stirred?
Where music's tones and beauty's lay are heard?
Resteth he here? Oh! let him sleep on,
Happier than though a world's applause were won!

Who resteth here?
Whose race is run? Whose pilgrimage is o'er?
Whose voice is gone that may be heard no more?
I know not—yet methinks some mark should be
To tell the world whose resting place we see;
That, passing by, we may rejoice or fear,
Smile, in bright hope, or shed the sorrowing tear!

PAINFUL INCIDNET AT SEA.

A letter from an officer on board the United States ship Saratoga, dated the island of St. Thomas, Coast of Africa, gives the following melancholy event;

"I have now a very sad, a horrible thing to to relate; an accident which happened about two hours ago. The captain's gig was just rouneing by our quarter, when the coxswain, by straining against the tiller too hard broke it, and fell overboard. At the cry of "man overboard", I jumped upon deck, and saw him rise and swim towards the ship. In a few seconds he suddenly disappeared under water; the fins and tail of a huge shark were then raised above, and splashing for a few moments only, left the sur face clear! I saw nothing but a crimson stain of blood and a hat floating at a short distance. Not a cry was uttered, it was so sudden. Again the splashing of the shark occured, another was seen to seize the hat, two boats reached the spot but too late; scores of fish were leaping about for the torn peices of the poor sailor. The captain and many others were spectators of the whole dreadful scene but could render no assistance.

A Word in Season.— An elderly gentleman, with a straight coat and and broad-rimmed beaver, passing along Main street, a few days since, stepped upon some peach pearings, which a young dandy at one of our dry good stores had just thrown down near where he was standing. The passenger was off his guard, but contrived to escape a fall by exchanging it for a severe wrench of the lower limbs. He said nothing to the author of his mischauces, but stepping into the store. accosted it's owner, "Friend, can thee lend me a broom?"

The broom was promptly tendred, and the Quaker applied it to the pearings with some dilligence, as well as difficulty from their adherence to the pavement in their mashed state, greatly to the amusement of the bystanders, and the anoyance of the clerk. Under these circumstances, the following dalogue took place.

Clerk. What is that for?

Quaker. To get these pearings into the gutter.

Clerk. Let them alone; they do you no harm.

Q. That's a mistake, friend, I have hurt myself in going down street, and I may again on my return. Besides, some body else may get a fall over them,

C. That would be none of your business,

Q. That is another mistaka of thine, friend. Some neighbor of mine may be badly hurt, and I may have to contribute to his releif, perhaps to his support. It is both my business and thine.

C You may make it your business if you choose, but it is none of mine.

Q I am not sure of that, If people get hurt often before thy door, it will get an ill name, and thy employer will lose custom, and thee perhaps thy place Thee should consider better of things.

This raised a general laugh on the clerk who withdrew; and when the old Friend returned the broom into it's place and went on his way, he probably left a wholesome lesson behind him. *Cin. Advertiser.*

Printing offices. When Dr. Franklin's mother in-law first discovered the hankering the young man had for her daughter, that good old lady said she did not know so well about giving her daughter to a printer—there were already *two* printing offices in the United States ,and she was not certain the country would support them. *It* was plain young Franklin would depend for the support of his family on the proffits of a third, and this was rather a doubtful chance. If such an objection was urged to a would-be-son in law, when there were but two printing offices in the United States, how can a printer hope to get a wife, now, when the last census shows the number to be 1557?

CONVENIENCE OF A DISH KETTLE.

"You want nothing but a dish kettle", said an old housewife in the backwoods, to her daughter who had just got married. "Why, when your father and I commenced, I had nothing but a dish kettle. I used to boil my coffee in it, and pour it into a pitcher, then boiled my potatoes in it, and set them on a warm plate, while I stewed up the meat in it, and always after a meal I fed the pigs out of the dish kettle. You can do a great deal with a dish kettle, Sally, if you are only a mind to."

From the Boston Recorded.

A TEXT FOR MINISTERS AND POLITICIANS.

PHILIPPIANS i. 27. *Only let your politics be a becometh the gospel of Christ.*

This is, of course, a new translation. The passage as it stands in King Jame's Bible; who probably thought that ministers and apostles should not meddle with politics, is thus—"Let your conversation be as becometh the gospel." In a free country we suppose we may inquire which or what is the true translation—that which corresponds more with the exact meaning of the original.

The word "conversation" occurs in our English version of the New Testament eighteen times. In fifteen of these the corresponding word in the original is some form of the verb *anastrepho* or the noun *anastropho*, both of which mean general manner of life, and are properly enough translated conversation. In one instance —"let your conversation be without covetousnesss" the original word is *tropos*, and might more strictly be rendered, "let your disposition be without covetousness," or "be generous hearted." In the remaining two, one of which is the text above and the other is a subsequent verse of this same epistle, the original word is a form of the verb, *politeuo*, or the noun *politeuma*. Now what is their true import?

Let us consult the lexicons, and as Donnegan's seem to be just now the standard one, we will take that. We find it in several kindred words, the meaning of which is given as follows:

"*Polis*—a city; a town—a state: the commonwealth.

Polites—a citizen; a fellow citizen.

Politeia—the condition or life of a citizen; the life or business of a statesman; the management of public affairs, politics, &c.

Politeuma, which is the word used in in Philippians iii, 20, is defined as meaning the same.

Politikos, (adjective)—pertaining to proper or peculiar to, or becoming a citizen; citizenlike; pertaining to, proper or suitable to a statesman; politician: or some part in politics or government; politicians, skilled in politics, &c.

Politueo, (verb,) a form of which, *politeusthe*, is the original of the passage above, is thus defined—"to be and act as a citizen; to follow the life and occupation of a citizen, especially to take part in public concerns and politics; to discharge the functions of a public office to manage and administer state affairs in general to live and demean one's self as a citizen."

These words it will be seen are the very word in Greek that correspond to our English words, city, body-politic, citizen, citizenship, political, politics, and the like. The definitions quoted are the definitions just as they are given, italics, and all in the present most approved Greek lexicon, and without any reference of course to the question of the true translatton of the text in consideration. But yet, that which is given as the general meaning of the very word used in the text, is—"to live and demean one's self as a citizen," and that which is given especilly as its meaning is, to take part in public concerns and politics.

We submit it then to all candid and conscientious minds; whether ours be not the true translation of the inspired word, and whether the real injunction of the apostle to the Philppians was not just this—"Be your conduct in all civil relaworthy of the true gospel of Christ? For ourselves we cannot doubt it.

What such conduct, in all the extent of its details is, we cannot, if we would, now specify. We venture to ask, however, all christian men and ministers the following questions:

1. Is any conduct, in any relation, worthy of the gospel of Christ, which does not admit the absolute supremacy of Christ over that relation, and is not there fore in harmony and obedience to His will.

2. Are not the relations of civil rulers legislators, judges, the ruling and electing many civil relations.

3. If ministers should attempt to tell plainly what should be the character of rulers, legislators, judges; by what moral and religious principles they should conduct in these relations: and by what moral and religious principles electors should be governed in their choice of them to office, would they therein be meddling with politics, or only teaching men to "conduct in civil relations worthily of the true gospel of Christ"

4. When God fearing men and ministers maintain and teach that the living incarnations and representatives of intemperance, profanity, impurity, injustice, oppression, violence, or bloodshed should not be enstalled in the places of public confidence honor and power—that such men are not fit and cannot be trusted to wield God's word of authority and justice, and politicians cry out that they are meddling with that with which they have no concern do they cry against men or against the Lord? And, by all those who would stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ makes free, and maintain a birthright freedom worthy of the gospel, is their voice to be heeded or the voice of the Lord? We speak to wise men. We take sides with no man or party as such. But we do say to all parties and persons, in the name and with the authority of God's Bible, "Be your conduct in all civil relations worthy of the gospel of Christ."

ANOTHER WONDERFUL INVENTION

The limit of human invention is very far from being reached. Among the numerous and important discoveries of the age, a method has been ascertained and reduced to practise, for petrifying wood, and rendering it servicable for purposes which have hitherto required the use of iron or stone. Timber metalized or fossilized has been successfully employed in constructing a part of the Dover Railway in England, and the success of experiments gives complete satisfaction, The process of preparing the timber is simple. The pieces of wood, after being fitted by the carpenter for their places, are introduced into an immense iron cylander, which is then exhausted by an air pump. This process opens all the pores of the wood, and frees them from air. A solution of the sulphate of iron is then injected, which fills the exhausted pores. The wood is then withdrawn, and again placed in a vacuum into which is introduced a solution of the muriate of lime, which coming into contact with the sulphate of iron in the pores of the wood, decomposes it, snd forms an insoluble sulphate of lime or gypsum within the wood, the muriate of iron, the other compound being exuded. Thus the wood is thoroughly impregnated with stone as hard as rock, yet retains all it's original toughness, It is probable that in this condition it will not be subject to decay.

The expense of thus preparing 2,000, sleepers, enough for constructing a mile of railway, is said not to exceed $400.

ESTRAY HORSE.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, on the 5th inst., a small brown horse, with a small white stripe on his nose, about six inches of his mane cut off near his head; a small white spot on his right side, caused by the saddle, and believed to be between seven and eight years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

oct 21—w3t* ADAM SCOTT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration of the estate of Samuel Alexander of Indiana township (late of the city of Pittsburgh) deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN GIBB, } Administrators.
JOS. COLTART, }

oct 8—w3t*

WANTED.—Suitable employment for a respectable experieneed Clerk, who has been employed in a Public Office at Washington City, and with the very best of reference. Also, places for several salesmen, bookkeepers, school teachers, warehousemen, mechanics, farmers and laborers. Also, for a number of boys in stores, warehouses, to trades, or to live with private families; nurses provided for children. ☞ Wanted, several good cooks, and girls for all kinds of work in town and country. All kinds of Agencies attended to at moderate charges, at HARRIS' Agency and Intelligence office, No 9 5th street oct 16—d&w3t

RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in cash, for any quantity of rags delivered at the corner of Penn and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

may 9—w6m* HENRY McCULLOUGH.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY, ss.

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to William Hughes and Thomas Furguson, Administrators of Cochran Fulton, deceased, Mary Fulton, (widow,) Robert Fulton, Abraham Fulton, James Fulton, and John Craig and Esther Craig, his wife, greeting:—

We command you that you personally appear before our Jueges at Greensburgh, at our Orphan's Court, there to be held for the county of Westmoreland, the 18th day of November next, to answer to a bill of complaint exhibited against you in our said court by Benjamin Fulton for a Review of the decree of Court of the balance of money in the hands of the Administrators of said Cochran Fulton, dec'd, and to further and receive what our said Court shall have considered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit at your peril.

Witness, Thomas White, Esq. President Judge of our said court at Greensburgh, the 23d day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four. DAVID FULLWOOD, Clerk.

oct 21—w4t

CANDOR HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the travelling public, that he has opened a house of public entertainment in the village of CANDOR, (formerly known as Racoon meeting house,) under the name of the CANDOR HOUSE. From the preparation he has made for the entertainment of travellers and others, he hopes to meet with a share of the patronage of the public. Candor being a very pleasant village, in a beautiful situation, persons who wish a healthy place to board their families during the summer months, will be comfortably entertained. Candor is situated about a mile and a half from the Steubenville turnpike, about 18 miles from Pittsburgh.

aug 12—wtf CHANCEY WEEKS.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 3¼ miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further information may be obtained by applying at No 9 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.

WILLIAM WILLSON,
Attorney at Law,

Office on Grant street, near the new Court House,

Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.
HOLDSHIP & BROWNE

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to

No. 64, WOOD STREET,

One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c, and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14. 1843—tf

LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE undersigned intending to pursue permanently the business of Surveying and Civil Engineering, offers his services to the public.

Having had a very extensive practice with Mr. Z. W. Remington in this vicinity, he feels warranted in saying that his experience and practical knowledge will be advantageous to those who may employ him. Persons interested in real estate will find at his office plans of the City, City District, "Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh," "Manor of Pittsburgh," Birmingham, Lawrenceville, and of Lots and Farms extending several miles around Pittsburgh. R. E. McGOWIN,

Office Penn st. a few doors above Hand st., Pittsburgh

REFERENCES:

Richard Biddle, Esq.,	Jas. S. Craft, Esq,
Wilson McCandless, "	Hon. Harmar Denny,
John Anderson,	Chas. S. Bradford, Esq.,
William Arthurs,	O. Metcalf, Esq
R. S. Cassat,	
P. Mulvany,	

NOTICE.

☞Those of my friends and the public, who may wish to have recourse to any of my papers, draughts, or plans, will hereafter find them in the office of Mr. R E. McGOWIN, whom I respectfully recommend as one in whose professional abilities and integrity they may depend.

Z. W. REMINGTON.

March 7, 1844.—d&wly

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

A LARGE assortment of French Burr and Laurel Hill Mill-stones and Bolting-cloths of all numbers at reduced prices. Also, mill gearing of the most improved kinds, and all kinds of mill furnishing made to order at NO. 244 LIBERTY STREET near the canal. W. W. WALLACE.

april 5—d&w

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

SIXTEEN Ploughs, various kinds and numbers, on hand and for sale at 25 per cent less than regular prices to close an administrator's account.

W. W. WALLACE,
april 5—d&w No. 244 Liberty street.

NEW CABINET AND CHAIR WAREROOM.

JOSEPH W. LOWRIE,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Wareroom in SECOND STREET,

BETWEEN WOOD AND SMITHFIELD STREETS,

Directly opposite Mr. Samuel Church's warehouse, where he would invite them to call if they want good furniture at a fair price, as he has provided himself with the best of workmen and materials, and transacts business upon the principle of "small profits and quick returns." All orders left at the wareroom, either by day or night, will be attended to on the shortest possible notice. may 2—d&wly

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

No 65 Market Street,

ROBERT H. PEEBLES,

HAS just received and is now opening at No 65 Market street, a complete and extensive assortment of all descriptions of HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND SALDERY, which he has recently selected himself, from this falls importations, at New York and Philadelphia He is now prepared to fill orders for every variety of articles in his line of business. His arrangements with the European factories, through their agents in this country, will enable him to keep a constant supply, and at prices to correspond with the importers at New York